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JAPANESE OCCUPY TENGAH AIRFIELD; CITY ONLY 15 KILOMETERS DISTANT AS SINGAPORE ADVANCE IS PUSHED

HULL BEING MOOTED AS ENVOY TO SOVIET

Roosevelt Said Intending to Send Secretary of State to Post in Moscow

LONDON FEELING MIXED

Selectee Thought Too Old—Admiral Standley Also Reported Candidate for Job

Asahi Service

BERLIN, February 9.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt is reported to be intenting to dispatch Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, according to the American radio report intercepted here.

It is explained that while the Soviet Union had already sent Ambassador Litvinov to Washington, the United States has not yet appointed an Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet side is feeling dissatisfied. Thus, the President has realized the necessity of appointing an important man as envoy to the Soviets.

The former British Ambassador to the Soviet Union Stanford Cripps delivered an address at Bristol on February 8, in which he spoke very favorably as usual toward the Soviet Union. In the address, he regretted that between Britain and the Soviet Union there still was lack of confidence because of historic causes. He said that the British Empire has the duty of consulting the United States regarding the program of world construction after the present war and must equally consult the Soviet Union on the same subject.

Choice Not Pleasing

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The news that Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, is to become U.S. Ambassador to Moscow has been received in London with mixed feelings. It is pointed out that Mr. Hull is alrealy advanced in years and that he is hardly the type of man who would find the surroundings at Moscow to his liking. It is believed possible that President Roosevelt, by appointing Mr. Hull as ambassador to Moscow, wants to make room for his friend, Sumner Welles, as Foreign Secretary. London is, however, not altogether pleased with such a prospect since Sumner Welles, contrary to Cordell Hull, is an advocate of the U.S. theory of world domination.

Standley Considered

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—President Roosevelt is considering the designation of Admiral H. Standley, former chief of naval operations, as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Laurence Steinhardt according to a Reuters report quoting the New York Herald Tribune and New York Times.

The 70-year-old candidate was appointed chief of naval operations in 1933 by President Roosevelt, and attended the London Naval Conference of the following year as well as the conference on military and diplomatic problems of 1935-6.

Admiral Standley, a veteran statesman and strategist, is being considered for the important post on the basis of his military as well as diplomatic talents, but President Roosevelt reportedly is also attempting to satisfy Premier Josef Stalin's request for an American diplomat of the caliber of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

VICTIMS OF BLAST AIDED

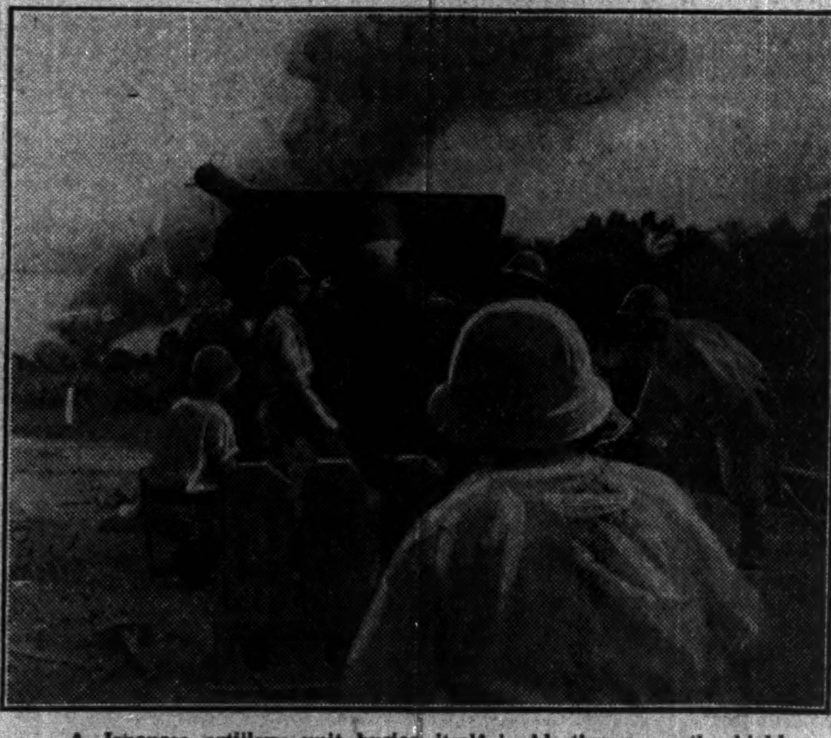
Spanish High Commissioner Donates Sum for Tangier

Domei

MADRID, February 9.—Lieutenant-General Luis Orgas, Spanish High Commissioner to Morocco, yesterday visited Tangier and donated 100,000 francs for relief of the explosion victims.

Latest reports reaching here indicate that order has been restored following the declaration of a state of siege Saturday. However sea traffic between Tangier and Gibraltar has been temporarily suspended.

Sounding Enemy Death Knell



A Japanese artillery unit busies itself in blasting away the highly-touted defenses on Singapore, as their intrepid comrades carry on a furious and unstoppable drive on the island proper. (Censored by War Ministry)

Landing on Singapore by Japanese Troops Vividly Described by Newsman on the Spot

Darkness enveloped the entrenchment of the Artillery Corps of the Japanese Army. The soldiers had gone without food or water since noon. The darkness was slashed with vivid streaks of flame as the guns on both sides of the Straits of Johore roared out their defiance. Such is a vivid account of the Japanese landing on Singapore given by the Nichi Nichi.

The searchlights of the enemy suddenly woke into life, continues the paper, their brilliant beams scissoring the gloom and bathing the Japanese entrenchment with light as bright as day. The rubber trees stood out in bright relief as the powerful beams swept the landscape.

Suddenly a cry went up. "An enemy battleship." Overhead the air shook with the powerful drone of the Japanese bombers. Their attack on the British base was fast and furious. The searchlights swept the sky, trying to pick them out. Anti-aircraft guns thundered out their challenge, their bursting shells dotting the sky with little blobs of light. Streaks of blue and orange flame flashed out as the big guns continued their battering. Shells and bombs shook the earth as they exploded.

One of the artillery-men was gazing at his pencil meditatively, apparently unconscious of the terrific din going on around him. Then he took out his notebook and wrote something in it. A news correspondent attached to the corps approached him and looked over his shoulder. The soldier had written: Long live His Majesty the Emperor. He turned round and said to the newsman, "I am not sure if I can shout out 'Long live His Majesty the Emperor, when I am about to die. Therefore, I am putting the words down in my note-book." The soldier was quite calm about it. As the newspaper man gazed at that gallant soldier, he felt a lump in his throat and his eyelids went suddenly moist.

Tense Moment Arrives

The soldiers lay flat on the ground, waiting for the order to advance toward the enemy. Their faces were begrimed with dust and smoke. Dust and sand had entered their mouths. Their tongues were parched and dry as they gritted their teeth and gazed at the opposite shore.

The bursting shells illuminated the rows of steel helmets, and the metallic clang of steel on steel could be heard as the flying shrapnel showered down on them.

"Forward!"

The rows of steel helmets rose as one as the soldiers sprang forward. Veterans of the Malayan battlefields, these brave men were now about to commence their supreme onslaught on

(Continued on Page 2)

ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL BEGIN DEFENSE PROJECT

Move Taken Against Axis Attacks—Civilian Corps Founded—Navy Patrols Sea

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—Argentina and Brazil have agreed to hasten defensive projects along the Atlantic coasts of the two countries, against eventual attacks which are anticipated following the decision of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference to end diplomatic relations with the Axis Governments.

Responsible, authorities of the two countries have disclosed the move as a precaution against possible Axis attacks and an attempt to preserve their neutrality and territorial integrity.

President Getulio Dornelles Vargas, while decreeing the establishment of a Civilian Defense Corp as well as the construction of air raid shelters, simultaneously, decreed today that males from 16 to 21 years of age and 45 to 60 years of age shall combine with other males of 21 to 45 years of age exempted from military service, and females from 16 to 45 years of age to form this organization for national defense.

Meanwhile Argentina dispatched a garrison of 25,000 men to the Atlantic seaboard yesterday, and ordered its naval flotillas to commence patrol of territorial waters.

With major forces stationed in southern Argentina, the headquarters will probably be established at Comodora Rivadavia, in the Gulf of San Jorge, according to reliable Argentine reports.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION TO PAY AIR RAID DAMAGE

16 Private Companies to Work Under Pool System Starting From March 1

Following the approval of the Finance Ministry, the Casualty Insurance Association today revealed that it will begin issuing air raid damage and casualty insurance on March 1, reports Domei.

The new insurance will not be similarly to air rail insurance in other countries, and it will be undertaken by 16 private insurance companies under a pool system.

All damage and injuries from enemy airplanes whether bombed, machine-gunned or damaged by a falling plane will be secured. The maximum insurance will amount to ¥10,000 to be paid within 90 days.

The entire amount of insurance will be paid in case of death, loss of sight of both eyes or both legs or when the whole or part of a body has been paralyzed by air raid injury. When one eye or one leg is lost, half insurance will be paid and when a nose or both ears are lost, one-fouth of the insurance will be given.

Strike in North Ireland

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Twenty thousand working hours have been lost as employes in North Ireland armament plants went on strike in protest to the "unjustified dismissal of their fellow workers," it was reported here today.

CHANGE IN COMMAND CAUSING UNEASINESS

Washington Diplomats Wary of Shift in Allied War Leadership

SMALL FRY SEEN LEFT OUT

N.Y. Times Gloomy Over Prospects of War Output—Optimism Is Blasted

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Indicating a rising mistrust of the allied command in the Pacific, the United Press reported here today that Washington diplomats reacted warily to an announcement of a reorganization in the allied naval command in the Pacific since it seemed doubtful whether it would serve completely to appease Australian and New Zealand demands for a Pacific war council.

The joint direction of war strategy has been a subject of controversy not only in New Zealand and Australia, but among local observers as well. Opponents of the recently formed Anglo-American board of combined chiefs of staff contend that the board's makeup of implied matters in grand strategy will be exclusively in the hands of the United States and Great Britain.

Those opponents of the allied board of strategy contend that the Netherlands East Indies and China also must be given voices in the conduct of the struggle.

The critcs said it is to be regretted that the Washington board of high strategy does not constitute a superior war council of all nations aligned against the Axis.

N. Y. Times Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The New York Times, commenting on the increased United States war production, voiced its doubts whether an increase would be sufficient to meet the needs of the hour when big historical bastions fall like trees in a sudden storm, according to a report from New York today.

Of Japanese successes in the Pacific, the Times declared the Japanese offensive has been carried out with great audacity over the longest front in modern war history.

The journal stressed the critical situation facing the Allied Powers, especially in view of the impending renewed German offensive on all fronts. Too many Americans, the Times lamented, are mistakenly considering the war to be far away and victory sure in the long run."

Laborites Unite

Domei

VICHY, February 8.—In order to cooperate with the United States Government during the war, the hitherto opposing labor camps of the American Federation of labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have agreed on a temporary union, Havas reports here from Washington today.

The agreement to be signed by the two labor groups reportedly proposes the abandonment of future conflicts between the organizations by merging for cooperative service to the Government, the report said.

The transformation of peacetime industries into wartime industries and the problem of applying 3,000,000 laborers to the U.S. military production schedule this year will be discussed from labor's viewpoint by the new body in cooperation with the Government, the report indicated.

Oust Mrs. Roosevelt

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—Washington newspapers and leading congressional leaders are reported to be joining a campaign to oust "Mrs. Roosevelt and other ineffective members of civil defense organizations," it was reported from the American capital today.

U.S. Unemployment Rises

Despite the rapid expansion of munition industries, the number of the unemployed in the United States increased to 4,200,000 from the former figure of 3,800,000 during January, reports a local paper quoting a special dispatch from Berlin. A sudden conversion to the wartime economic structure is chiefly responsible for this increase, it is added.

OPIUM REVENUE PAID FOR SINGAPORE BASE

Straits Settlements Gave 60 Per Cent of Construction Cost of Stronghold

FORTRESS COST £16,110,000

Britain and Dominions Paid Fraction of Expenses—Addicts Gave Most

Opium was the greatest single source of revenue for the Straits Settlements, which contributed nearly 60 per cent of the £710,000,000, officially estimated as the construction cost of the British stronghold of Singapore, according to information obtained from reliable sources here on Monday. The British budget was assessed only a fraction of this amount.

Twenty per cent of the revenue of the Straits Settlements came from the sale of opium, which was a Government monopoly in Malaya. The enormous total of 81,500,000 Straits dollars, or roughly £9,500,000, was contributed by the Settlements toward the construction of the triple fortress-airport-naval base on Singapore Island. Included in this amount were: the donation of the land of Seletar, valued at £150,000; 60,000,000 Straits dollars paid up to 1933; a fixed annual assessment of 4,000,000 Straits dollars since 1933; and extra contributions of 1,500,000 Straits dollars during the past three years.

Opium Sale Profitable

The British bought raw opium from Iran or India and manufactured it into what is called "chadu." The opium cost one Straits dollar per "tahil"—one and one-third ounces—and "chandu" sold for 12 Straits dollars per "tahil" for enormous profits. The drug was sold only to registered addicts, of whom about 99 per cent were Chinese, Singapore being largely a Chinese-populated city. A little more than half of the total revenue of the Straits Settlements in 1920, 21,790,356 Straits dollars were from opium sales, but in 1937 both the total revenue and the gross cash receipts from opium sales decreased, 8,800,000 Straits dollars of the total revenue of 35,939,000 being from opium sales. There were about 35,000 registered opium addicts in the British colony, or 5 per cent of the Chinese population. In other words, these 35,000 Chinese paid 20 per cent of the colony's share of the Singapore base.

The actual cost of the island stronghold was officially estimated at £16,110,000. The naval base alone was reported to have cost from £7,700,000 to £9,000,000. The famed floating-dock, which was sunk by Japanese airmen, cost £971,000, with £200,000 towing fees, including £10,000 Suez Canal dues. The air base at Seletar was built at a cost of £710,000, while the two other military airdromes were estimated at £350,000 each. The unofficial estimates of the cost of construction for the past 10 years, including payments to the garrison and other non-basic expenditures, were reported to be as much as £50,000,000.

British Payment Nominal

Of this total expenditure, the British budget at home was assessed only £2,410,000. The Federated Malay States contributed £2,000,000 to the base and £300,000 to the purchase of two new Royal Air Force squadrons. The Unfederated States, the most important of which is the State of Johore, donated £500,000 to the construction of the base. New Zealand gave £1,000,000 and Hongkong £250,000, while Australia gave nothing on the understanding that instead it would build a navy.

The upkeep of the base was estimated at £500,000 per year, but this was only a trifle more than the annual contribution of the Straits Settlements—4,000,000 Straits dollars, or £464,000.

Thus, it is shown by the above figures, capital expenses excepted, the Singapore base cost the mother country little or nothing.

Normandie on Fire

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—Fire broke out recently on the French luxury-liner Normandie, which was siezed by the United States Government in New York harbor and converted into a troop transport, according to a report received here today from New York.

British Reported Falling Back From Outer Defense Ring Following Landing Of Japanese Forces On Island

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE MALAY FRONT, February 9.—Japanese bomber squadrons, escorted by fighter units, yesterday morning, conducted the third Japanese air raid on Palembang, in southern Sumatra, shooting down two out of the four Hurricane fighter planes which rose to challenge the Japanese.

Simultaneously, another air unit bombed and set on fire nine out of the 15 grounded enemy planes at Palembang airfield.

Meanwhile, strong Japanese air formations, conducting their fourth air raid on Singapore, bombed the strategic Mandai heights and Changi fortress, causing fires at both places. Another air unit cooperating with land forces attacking Singapore, bombed the searchlight and artillery positions on the eastern coast of Singapore.

Japanese fighters since early this morning and till late at night patrolled the air over Singapore without meeting any enemy planes. Only during the bombing raid on the northern coast of Singapore did British aircraft appear, as three Hurricanes rose to challenge the Japanese, who immediately forced down one plane in Japanese territory. No losses were sustained by the Japanese Air Force.

Salween River Crossed

Domei

MOULMEIN, February 9.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces, escorted by artillery units, at high tide on Monday night successfully crossed the Salween River and effected a surprise landing on a certain point in face of the enemy.

British Admit Landing

Domei

SAIGON, February 9.—The British Broadcasting Corporation radio intercepted here quoted a Singapore communique which admitted Japanese landings at several points on the northwestern coast of Singapore Island between the hours of 11:30 p.m., and 1 a.m. last night.

Revealing that the Japanese landing on Singapore along the Straits of Johore were at points three quarters of a mile to one mile wide, the broadcast stated that the landing was accompanied by heavy artillery fire as well as bombardment by bomber fighter planes.

Tersely reporting developments the British radio stated that Japanese Forces were advancing eastward after establishing beach-heads.

Losses Contribute

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Well-informed circles in London declared the Japanese have gained strategic advantage in Pacific operations by the occupation of Malaya and key points in the Dutch East Indies, thus contributing toward the isolation of Singapore, according to a Reuters News Agency report received here from London today.

Occupation of Pontianak port on the west coast of Dutch Borneo opposite Singapore, of Minahassa and Kendari in the Celebes, of Amboina in the Moluccas and of Rabaul in New Guinea; attacks on Muntok

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Leads on to Victory

Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita

YAMASHITA IS CHIEF OF ARMY IN MALAYA

Noted as Great Strategist and Selection as Supreme Commander Hailed

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, whose identity as the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in Malaya was first revealed on Monday afternoon by the Imperial Headquarters, is regarded by all interested circles as the right man in the right place.

Born in Kochi Prefecture with a rich gift of valor and decision peculiar to the inhabitants of that region, the Lieutenant-General has been noted for his astuteness both as a strategist and an Army administrator. He weighs 170-pounds and the mere glance of his impressive presence is enough to make one believe in his reliableness as an Army leader.

Career Varied One

He graduated from the Military Cadets' School in 1906 and from the Military Staff College with honors in 1916. Later he served on the Army General Staff, the War Ministry and the Military Staff College. Subsequently, he was a military attache at the Legation in Austria-Hungary.

Upon his return, he was the secretary of the Army Administration and Investigation Commission, which was newly organized under the then War Minister General Kazushige Ugaki. In 1930, he was promoted to Colonel and was soon appointed as the commander of an infantry regiment. In April of the same year, he served under War Minister General Baron Sadao Araki as chief of the military section of the War Ministry and his activity in the same position on the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident is still fresh in the memory of the public.

Since then, Lieutenant-General Yamashita has served mostly in the key positions in the Army. He was raised to the present rank in 1936.

Leading the Yamashita Corps in the north front of China soon after the start of hostilities between Japan and China, he demonstrated all his skill as an Army Commander and rare strategist. Two years later found him

(Continued on Page 2)

Neighborhood Units in Burma

Domei

MOULMEIN, February 9.—With restoration of peace and the subsequent organization of vigilance corps in Kawkareik, close to the Burmese-Thai border east of this city, to cooperate with Japanese Forces, Burmese people there are planning spontaneously to organize neighborhood units upon hearing of the same system now found throughout Japan. The neighborhood units in Kawkareik are to comprise 20 houses each, being classified according to streets. Adjoining villages are also expected to join the movement by forming two units in each villages.

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES ON SINGAPORE, February 9.—Latest field reports reveal that Tengah airfield was occupied at 1:30 p.m. today by Japanese troops while other units are reported now only 15 kilometers of Singapore city proper.

Landing Is Success

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 9.—British forces defending Singapore Island are reported today to be falling back from the outer ring of defenses commanding the Johore Straits in the face of furious battering from Japanese troops, which at midnight last night swept across the narrow Johore Straits under cover of a rolling barrage.

Dispatches from Singapore Island said that the British troops have begun to flee down the highways to the southern part of the island.

The Japanese full-dress offensive against the mighty British East Asiatic base got under way with a thunderous start late last night, when Japanese batteries mounted on the north shore of Johore Bharu suddenly cut loose with a withering, continuous, barrage which paved the way for landing operations.

The first indication that the Japanese troops had landed on Singapore Island came at 12:16 a.m., when a green flare spiraled up from the island, signaling that the Japanese Forces had reached the island, followed four minutes later by a red flare, signifying the completion of landing operations. The initial landing party then drove toward an undisclosed height.

As Japanese guns blazed away without response from the enemy batteries, word came at 12:25 a.m. that a second Japanese unit, closely cooperating with engineers, had also completed a landing on another part of the island.

Offensive Described

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN JOHORE BHARU, February 9.—Although the British have traditionally boasted of the impregnability of Singapore's defenses, the dauntless Japanese Forces have promptly shifted the scene of battle from the Malay Peninsula to the island of Singapore itself, in defiance of this vain claim.

A Domei correspondent, in an eye witness account of the attack, said, "Our plan of attack had been brewing for the past eight days. The first four days were employed in paralyzing the morale of British defenders with ceaseless bombardment from Johore Bharu.

"Finally, on the fifth day which fell on February 8, we launched a fearless dash across the Johore Straits which was a bloodless achievement on the part of Japanese troops. By late noon of this day our systematic cannon fire had increased in intensity and scattered blasts formed into a single resounding roar.

"Meanwhile, our Army eagles had streaked over enemy areas from the very outset of attacks by land, and dashed all enemy air opposition to the ground to gain unopposed control of the skies over the battleground, while causing havoc behind enemy lines with a merciless hail of bombs.

"Our artillery fire, which continued unabated in its mission of clearing our front lines, ceased abruptly the same day at 10 p.m. In this ominous atmosphere of silence, the enemy cannons roared aimlessly.

"In answer to this, our artillery awoke to action once again at 11:45 p.m. and blasted vital British positions into smithereens.

"With the preliminary operations succeeding to our satisfaction we dove into the straits at midnight on February 8, with two hours to spare before moon-rise, and dodging intermittent enemy searchlights we dashed to a historic landing in the face of enemy fire without the loss of a single life."

Shelling Intensified

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 8.—The roar of Japanese gunfire, which has continued since the morning of February 5, became fiercer and fiercer and reached its pitch this morning while waves of Japanese Army planes, defying intensive enemy anti-aircraft barrage, roared over Singapore and released high explosives.

On Singapore Island, large-caliber guns of the Changi fortress began bombing.

Out of 38 oil tanks at the Seletar base, in the northeastern part of the island, 28 are in flames, shooting up columns of black smoke while fire is spreading to the remaining tanks.

The numerical strength of the enemy, bottled in Singapore, is estimated at 20,000, consisting of the British 18th division, the Australian 9th division and about 23 battalions of mixed volunteer troops.

Detailed Preparations Made

The Imperial Forces' landing on the fortified island of Singapore, carried out Sunday, cost them a world of trouble, reports a correspondent from an undisclosed place on the island.

During a short period of one week since the Imperial Forces occupied Johore Bharu, all the necessary preparations for the successful landing were completed. All the secret service organs for the Army there were mobilized to make a detailed sketch of the Singapore waterfronts and thus the fortified island of Singapore was minutely analyzed by the Japanese.

Most worthy of mention is the bravery of a soldier who was commanded to swim across the Johore Straits to sound the depth and find a suitable place for landing. This brave soldier fulfilled his mission swimming across the straits under the cloak of night in defiance of a rapid current which even inhabitants dread.

With the placements of Japanese positions completed, unit commanders disguised as native inhabitants rambled about the seashore to reconnoiter the enemy in the island. At the same time, for the purpose of hiding the movements of troops from the enemy, planes patroled constantly over the Japanese troops.

On the night when the landing was carried out a dense smoke screen was spread for landing infantrymen. Guns of every description in the rear positions began action, and over the sky, planes played a double role of bombing the enemy positions and covering the landing troops. Thus, the "Safety Zone" was established for the troops who succeeded finally in landing on the fortified island of Singapore.

Yamashita Is Chief Of Army in Malaya

(Continued From Page 1)

as the Superintendent-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters succeeding Premier General Hideki Tojo, who was the first to occupy that position.

Visited Germany, Italy

It was during the tenure of his office as chief of the Army Air Force that he visited Germany and Italy to have a close survey of both the war and home front of the two countries. After a half year's stay, he came home to be appointed a member of the Supreme War Council. Later, he was announced as having assumed a certain important position at the current war front, which however, was kept unrevealed up till Monday.

According to the Asahi field dispatch from a certain front in Johore on Monday, the newly identified Supreme Commander has been sharing the front privations equally with the soldiers.

Despite his hard work both mental and physical, the commander does not show any sign of fatigue, his imposing presence always proving the source of great encouragement among his subordinates.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the dispatch explains, was among the first contingents of the Japanese Army, who forced their landing on the Malay Peninsula on December 8, last year.

Adored by Subordinates

Since then, his time has been constantly occupied what with the inspection of the foremost front and the formulation of the best possible stratagem together with his staff officers. Very often, he visited towns and villages just after their occupation by the Imperial Forces to see to the perservation of peace and order in these areas.

Soon after the fall of Johore Bharu into the hands of the Japanese, the Supreme Commander was found seated in a tent stretched in a rubber tree jungle just within the range of the enemy guns from Singapore. He did not look slightly annoyed by the screeching of the enemy fire through the air close to the tent.

All in all, the personality of the commander was calmly composed with full latent power to have any quick move if required, the Asahi correspondent described.

School Days Recalled

"Lieutenant-General Yamashita was as bright as any other boy when he was a student of a military preparatory school" said Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki one of the most intimate friends of the Supreme Commander, who incidentally was born in the same province as the latter, to a local press correspondent on Monday afternoon.

"Yamashita and I entered the Hiroshima Military Preparatory School in 1940," he stated. "We were both 14 years old then. He was a stout boy and comparatively reticent. He showed a rare scholastic record at the school, standing always at the top of our class. All his success at the war front could be traced to his hard study and shrewdness as a pupil of that school."

"As to the way of military operation adopted by Yamashita in the Malay Peninsula, I think it is beyond what is conceivable to a mediocre commander. The point is that he avoided as much as possible to push his troops even down south along the peninsula.

Good Strategist

"Sometimes, he commanded his men to make a surprise landing at a point least defended by the enemy and at other times, he ordered a unit to move on along quite a different route from what was so far taken.

"Thus, it became the enemy's business to divert their attention to all directions where the Imperial Forces had at least possibility of coming. This is all due to his rare gift as an Army commander. Singapore now landed by Imperial troops under such an able command will not hold very long."

Landing on Singapore Is Vividly Described

(Continued From Page 1)

the last fortress of the enemy. They headed for the mangrove-covered beach and the darkness swallowed them up.

Furious Battle Ensues

As the night advanced, the combined attacks of the Japanese land, sea and air forces became furious beyond description. The moon had arisen and bathed the battlefield with dim, ghastly light.

Long lines of bayoneted troops could be discerned moving southward. They, too, were heading for the mangrove-covered beach.

Suddenly, the pace quickened. The vanguard must have succeeded in making a landing on the opposite shore. The troops pressed on and burst through the mangrove trees.

Under the pale light of the moon, the Straits of Johore shimmered faintly and the dim outlines of motorboats could be seen streaking over the water. Intermittently with the detonations of the bursting shells and bombs, the vibrant chug of their engines echoed throughout the night air.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 10

ASAHI—Offensive Launched Upon Singapore Island
YOMIURI—Imperial Forces Land on Singapore
HOCHI—Landing on Singapore Made
NICHI NICHI—Fate of Singapore Sealed
MIYAKO—Administration in South

Offensive Launched Upon Singapore Island

ASAHI

The Imperial Forces, which occupied the entire Malay Peninsula following the capture on January 31 of Johore Bharu, strategic point on the southern extremity of the peninsula, had been making careful preparations for an offensive on Singapore.

On February 8, however, they successfully crossed the Johore Straits in the face of stiff resistance of the enemy and succeeded in landing in front of the enemy. Thus, a fierce offensive was commenced on various fortresses in the island of Singapore.

Since effecting daring landings on Kota Bharu, Singora and Patani at daybreak on December 8 last year, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, overcoming every imaginable difficulty, dealt fatal blows to the enemy as they advanced and within a short period of 55 days they swept through the entire peninsula. Keeping on their furious onslaught like tidal waves, they have launched a general offensive on Singapore now.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate that the island of Singapore is the gateway connecting the East with the West and has been the central base of the British imperialistic policy in East Asia. Making it as a Gibraltar in the East, the British fortified the entire island with highly modernized military equipments. Therefore, we can easily imagine how stiff and desperate will be the enemy resistance trying to defend this famous fortress.

The Imperial Forces, however, succeeded in the landing in the face of the enemy and have been expanding their operations. When the fact that the mastery of the air in this area has already fallen into the Japanese hands is considered, the days of Singapore have already been numbered. Annihilation or capitulation are the two alternatives left for the British defending the island fortress. The last day of the greatest base for British imperialism in East Asia is near at hand now.

Imperial Forces Land on Singapore

YOMIURI

Overcoming stiff enemy resistance, the Imperial Forces finally succeeded in crossing the Johore Straits and launched an offensive on the fortress of Singapore.

Although the island of Singapore covers a small area of 21 square miles only, the entire island is powerfully fortified. In addition to 16 forts constructed in Singapore and its surrounding islands, the entire island is strictly defended by wire-entanglements and tochkas of ferro-concrete.

The causeway bridge, which connects the island of Singapore with Johore Bharu has already been bombarded by the enemy. How gallant and furious was the advance of the Imperial Forces carried out successfully in the face of violent barrages of artillery fire will be beyond our imagination.

The fall of Singapore means the collapse of the pivot linking Euro-Asia, Dutch East Indies and Australia. For this reason, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Singapore has ordered his land and air forces to defend the island to the bitter end.

Without the examples of the attack on Port Arthur and the battle of Verdun, the war history of the world tells us how easy to defend a fortress and how hard to attack it on the contrary.

Due to spectacular and tactful operations of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces, the control of the sea and air in the neighborhood of the island has fallen into the hands of our forces and the enemy's reinforcement route has been completely cut off.

With the Imperial Forces fighting the war of the century and in view of the fact they are in high morale and spirit, the fall of the entire island in the Japanese hands is now imminent. We pray for the success of our forces.

Landing on Singapore Made

HOCHI

It was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday evening that the Imperial Forces, which had been preparing for future action following the occupation of Johore Bharu on January 31, suddenly succeeded in the crossing of the Johore Straits, on February 8 in the face of stiff enemy resistance, launching an offensive on the fortresses of Singapore. Foreign cables also report that the Imperial Forces landed on fortified Palau Ubin Island which commands the Johore Straits. Other reports also disclosed that units of the Imperial Forces shortly after midnight Sunday succeeded in landing on Singapore in the face of the enemy.

Thus, the long anticipated general offensive on Singapore was launched. We can easily imagine the feelings of officers and men of the Imperial Forces who marked their first steps on Singapore; the most powerful base of operation of the enemy. We, too, are excited with boundless joy at the news of landing just two months after the declaration of war.

During the past 123 years since its opening in 1819, Britain has made Singapore the base of its imperialistic operations in East Asia and greedily exploited the peoples in this part of the globe. Following the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance after the cessation of the last World War, the British built strong fortresses on the island and attempted to threaten Japan continually by strengthening its armaments. Not only has it been a military base in East Asia, but Singapore has occupied a pivotal position for the British Empire together with Gibraltar in the west. The fall of Singapore will mean to the British the severance of the only connecting route to the Pacific Ocean and, in turn, the collapse of British imperialism. In the sense, the occupation of Singapore will undoubtedly mark a new epoch in the history of the world.

As the military situation became unfavorable before the Japanese onslaught, the British High Command tried desperately to defend Singapore, reinforcing troops and solidifying the fortresses. Carrying everything before them, however, the Imperial Forces finally succeeded in landing on the island. As the British boasted the impregnability of Singapore before the war, they will, needless to say, put up stiff resistance. But nothing will be able to halt the onrush of the Imperial Forces. The fate of the Singapore fortresses is now completely doomed before the Japanese offensive.

Fate of Singapore Sealed

NICHI NICHI

The Japanese Army Forces which reached the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula on January 31 after driving over 1,100 kilometers succeeded in crossing the Johore Straits in the face of the enemy, on midnight of February 8. The Imperial Headquarters announced to this effect and stated that the Japanese Forces had started their general offensive on the Singapore fortress.

According to a field dispatch, the British position is defended by batteries, pill-boxes and wire-entanglements. Moreover the geographical conditions of the region on which the Imperial Forces have landed are very unfavorable. Judging from this fact alone it can be easily imagined how the Imperial Forces bravely overcame various difficulties and hardships. Britain hitherto has been boastful of the impregnability of the Singapore fortress because of geographical conditions unfavorable to the invader. This fact eloquently speaks of the firm belief on the part of our forces that there is no term "impregnable" in their dictionary. At the same time it can be said that the fall of Singapore has now become a question of time and the fate of the British naval base has been sealed, judging from the fact that the Singapore fortress was unable to defend the Johore Straits which is fully defended by natural advantages.

On the other hand, crack units of the Imperial Navy are holding the command of the sea and the air over the southwestern Pacific thus isolating the British fortress from other parts of the globe. Britain is now uttering a shriek that the Home Government is in a position to send nothing more than mere sympathy in the face of the threatened fate of Singapore. With a view to perfecting their common strategy, the British Empire and the United States established their combined headquarters which is becoming useless before the declining fate of Singapore. Even the United States is not in a postion to stretch its helping hand to Singapore. It is self-evident that the United States which was unable to send reinforcements even to the Philippines is in no position to extend any help to the British fortress.

Thus, the military operations in the Malay Peninsula has reached the final stage. We, the people, are now waiting the happy report of the fall of Singapore into the Japanese hands and we herewith wish to express our warm and profound thanks to the officers and men on the front.

Administration in South

MIYAKO

Rapid progress is expected to be made in the administration of southern areas following the fall of Singapore. We see preparations for the execution of civil administration in occupied areas parallel with military action in the appointments of civil administrative and economic experts as advisers to the Army and Navy.

Even if we devote the best of knowledge and experiences of the Japanese race, it will not be sufficient for the great task of administering the vast areas in the South, for it is as glorious and great as the task of the founding of the Japanese Empire by Emperor Jimmu. From this viewpoint, the best knowledge and highest caliber must be mobilized systematically from military and civilian circles.

What the southern administration differs from that in Manchoukuo and North China is the fact that the regions had been colonies of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. How to change conditions under the Anglo-American-Dutch domination to those suitable for Greater East Asia and how to reorganize the structure under their exploitation to that for the co-prosperity of East Asia is the most urgent question for our new administration.

Mere liberation of the southern areas from the enemy's fetters will give nothing but great confusion and disorder to the inhabitants there. How to change their living which had hitherto been under the Anglo-American exploitation to a more Asiatic one and how to cultivate and dispose of rubber, sugar, tin and other products are the questions that must be settled first of all things.

The men to be appointed for the administration in the southern areas must be selected from among leaders of administrative, industrial and cultural circles. Our development policy of the South should not be the same with the Japanese advance into Manchoukuo and China.

The advance of the Japanese people to the South should not be to compete with the daily living of the peoples there. Those Japanese who are superior to the American and British leaders should be qualified as leaders in the southern areas.

INDIAN OCEAN CALLED AXIS MEETING PLACE

Major-General Oba Points Out Significance of Fall of Singapore

Operations by the Axis forces on all fronts are once again becoming active, leading to the belief that the Indian Ocean will shortly become a "rendezvous" for the Japanese and Italo-German forces, according to Major-General Yahei Oba, retired, whose views are expressed in an article appearing in the Nichi Nichi.

The Major-General declares that Singapore, which was built after years of strenuous labor and a gigantic sum aggregating some $190,000,000, stands today almost isolated from the rest of the world with half of the troops defending the fortress killed or disabled by the Imperial Forces. As the capture of the island will mean acquisition of an important strategic point for the Japanese Forces, there is no denying that the War of Greater East Asia has reached a most critical stage.

"The forthcoming major offensive on the fortress," he says "will no doubt be carried out in a most decisive manner and, along with other brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the current hostilities, will prove to be a siege unparalleled in the history of warfare.

"Singapore is situated in the middle of a vast ocean having, as gateways, the Panama and Suez canals in east and west respectively, and is a vitally important base controlling both the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It may be likened to the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean.

"The Malay Peninsula which juts out close to the island like a huge natural breakwater, and the innumerable islands in the vicinity of Singapore form a barrier which must be passed by all vessels plying from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean and those from the European countries to East Asia. Geographically it not only commands the seas in the Greater East Asia bloc but extends its influence southward to Australia as well, playing an important role of 'protector' of that country from threats from the north. With the naval port of Aden at the exit of the Suez Canal, it also serves to safeguard India.

"Such being the value of the fortress, credit indeed is due to the sharp foresight of Sir Stanford Raffle who negotiated with the Sultan of Johore State for the purchase of the island at a bargain price.

"When Singapore is reduced, the only base left for the Anglo-American Powers is the naval port of Surabaya in Java, but this too is doomed since Imperial Air units for the past few days have been showering down deadly missiles with incessant regularity. It is believed most likely that the enemy, by mobilizing its remnant naval, air and land forces, will attempt to prolong the war by defending Sumatra to the last, thus trying vainly to protect Port Darwin in Australia.

"However, now that the Imperial Forces have taken command of Malaya, the fall of Sumatra, the island on which the enemy is placing its last ray of hope before retreat to Australia, is but a matter of course. Under such circumstances, the enemy plan of trying to form a new defense line will end in vain, and this particularly so now that the Italo-German forces have intensified their onslaughts in the Mediterranean and on the Libyan front. It is held likely that they will soon capture Alexandria and eventually, the Suez Canal, in which event, the mastery of the Mediterranean will fall in the hands of the Axis Powers, enabling them to contact the Japanese Forces somewhere in the Indian Ocean.

"As such a contingency will greatly jeopardize Britain's position, leading virtually to a general collapse of the Empire, the enemy forces will undoubtedly put up one last and desperate struggle for the maintenance of Singapore. But it is now too late to send reinforcements. The fall of the fortress, therefore, is but a question of hours."

WARTIME EXPENSES APPROVED BY PEERS

Budget Totaling ¥8,697,000,000 Realized as Upper House Gives Sanction

The general budget bills for the fiscal year of 1942-43 were submitted to the plenary session of the House of Peers this morning and unanimously approved.

Thus, the general budget estimates of ¥6,235,000,000 and the supplementary budget estimates of ¥2,462,000,000 for the 1942-43 fiscal year, bringing the total to a sum of ¥8,697,000,000 were approved.

When the chairman of the budget committee reported the finding of the committee upon full study of the general budget bills, Yasohachi Sasaki, Dowakai, questioned the Home Minister and the Welfare Minister on the city planning and population question. Discusssion on the general budget bills was then commenced by Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Kenkyukai, and Giichi Matsumura, Koseikai, who had supported the bills as submitted by the Government.

The House of Peers also passed the bill for the southern development bank law and five other bills as the chairmen of the respective committees reported.

Upon the adjourning of the plenary session of the House of Peers, the representatives of various groups in the Upper House met in the Diet building, and conferred on the subject of recommending members who have served more than 30 years. The formal proposal for recommending 12 members who have served more than 30 years will be made at the plenary session of the House to be opened on Thursday February 12.

The 12 members in the House of Peers are Count Munetaka Matsumoto, Kenkyukai; Viscount Yoshimitsu Nishioji, Kenkyukai; Viscount Sadanasa Imaje, Kenkyukai; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, Kenkyukai; Viscount Tameisa Reisen, Kenkyukai; Iichiro Tokutomi, Dowakai; Baron Yasushi Togo, Koseikai; Baron Michitomo Iwakura, Koseikai; Baron Nagakazu Kuroda, Koseikai; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Dowakai; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Kayokai; and Count Hideo Kodama, Kenkyukai.

The committees of the House of Peers on taxation increase, rice control, national welfare bank and petition are scheduled to meet in the afternoon.

The House of Representatives will open its plenary session at 1 p.m. this afternoon. Ichiro Kiyose, Giin-domei, is to question the Government on population increase. The bills for revising the military service law, the pension law and the Japan Hypothec Bank law and other bills are to be approved upon receiving the reports of the respective committees.

The Lower House committees on account settlement, petition, Hypothec Bank law, and civil code met in the morning.

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Palembang Again Hit By Japanese Air Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

capital on Banka Island and on Palembang in Sumatra; and the control of the east coast of Borneo—all these were instrumental in contributing toward the isolation of Singapore, these observers declared.

Raids Weaken Defense

The defense of Singapore has been considerably weakened by the extensive Japanese raids of the last few days on the Palembang airfield on the neighboring island of Sumatra, according to the military observers consulted by Domei. The fact that the main base of the Anglo-Dutch air force has been severely crippled is believed to have disheartened the beleaguered British garrison, considerably enhancing the advantage of the Japanese in their attack on the British fortress.

As early as January 23 the Japanese Air Force shot down five enemy planes and burned one other in a raid on this airport, thus nipping in the bud the enemy's scheme of reinforcing the defense of Singapore. By destroying 67 more enemy planes at the same airport in the raids of February 7 and 8, a fatal blow is believed to have been struck at Anglo-Dutch air power in the Singapore area. This inability to secure control of the air has nullified all attempts to send aid for the defense of Singapore, it is pointed out.

Give Up Hopes

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, February 9.—With the landing of Japanese Forces, the British Empire has given up Singapore entirely. The BBC broadcast said as follows this morning:

"As Japanese Forces have landed on Singapore, the time has come for the British to withdraw from the island and defend themselves. We must protect the Indian Sea shipping route (that connects Australia and India), Australia and India at any sacrifice, in cooperation with Southwestern Asia under British control. Furthermore, Ceylon must be protected from the invasion of Japanese Forces."

The above broadcast clearly shows that the British have given up the defense line connecting Sumatra, Java and Northern Australia, and are now planning to retreat to the ocean defense line connecting India and Southern Australia via Ceylon.

TOKYO BUDGET READY TO OFFER ASSEMBLY

Attention Given Air Defense And Needs of People; Amount Shows Increase

Tokyo municipal budget for 1942 fiscal year amounting to ¥452,682,000 was completed Monday to be submitted to the coming municipal assembly meeting at the end of this month, according to the Asahi. The amount shows an increase by ¥29,890,000 as compared with the figure of the preceding year.

The amount includes ¥345,939,000 for the general account which shows an increase of ¥25,718,000, and ¥283,752,000 for the extraordinary account with an increase of ¥6,168,000 over the figures of the preceding year respectively.

The "priority principle" was applied for the drafting of the new budget, emphasis being placed on the improvement of air-raid defense facilities, facilities to meet the requirement of the growing population, and measures for the stabilization of the livelihood of the people living in the capital. No attention was given to non-urgent matters.

Amounts appropriated for new enterprises total ¥50,422,000, about one-half of the sum being allocated to the construction of air-raid defense facilities.

Valuable Booty Left

Japanese patrols under the command of a non-commissioned officer who pursued enemy troops on the Burma front returned to their base followed by six steeds left behind by the enemy, reports a local paper correspondent. To their surprise each of the steeds was found to be a thoroughbred valued at ¥20,000.

Old Malay Resident Found

Japanese soldiers who entered Johore Bharu recently were not a little surprised when they were called in Japanese by an old woman clad in Malay costume, says a local paper correspondent from Johore Bharu. She was found to be an 89-year-old Japanese woman who left her homeland when young and had lived in Johore Bharu since then with her Dutch husband.

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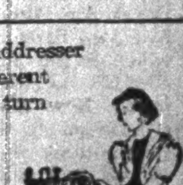

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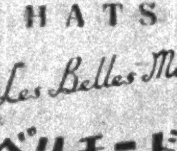

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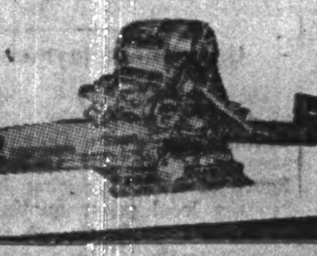

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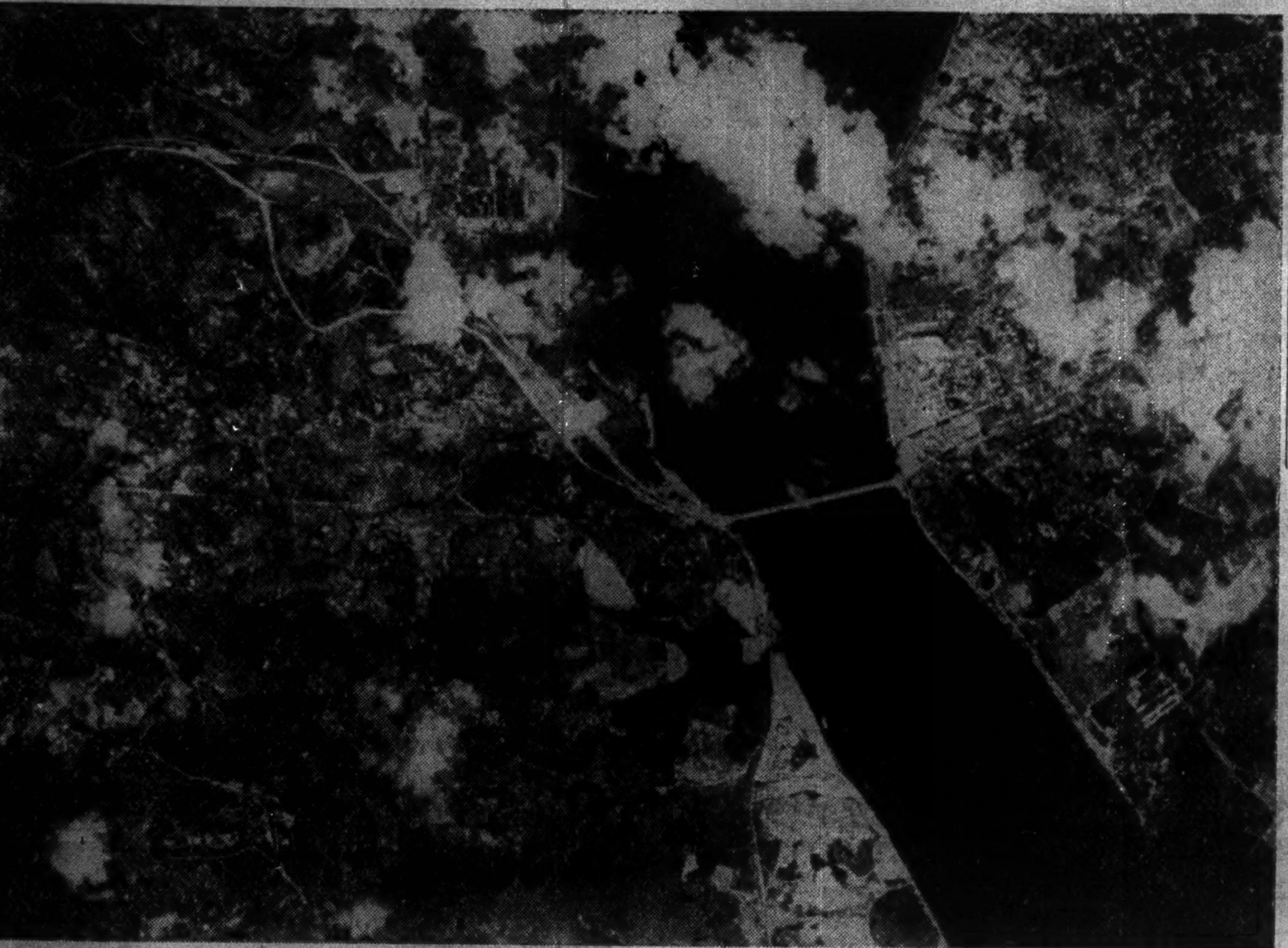
LAND ON SINGAPORE !!

Scene of John's Bull's Final Struggle



This aerial picture taken a split second before the British forces blasted on January 30 the causeway linking Johore Bharu (right) and Singapore (left) shows the last British outpost choking in carbide smoke. The mass-raids conducted serially by the Japanese Air Forces have demolished part of the fortifications already and with the sudden landing of the Japanese crack units on Singapore, this British base will soon have to go the way of all British possessions in East Asia. The portion that looks like a letter H in the picture above is the 1,200 meter wide Johore Strait and the connecting white bar, the causeway. (Censored by War Ministry)

IMPERIAL ARMY UNITS CROSS JOHORE STRAIT

Pulau Ubin Isle Occupied and Tanks Pushing Into Heart of Singapore; 67 Planes Destroyed in Sumatra

Japanese troops successfully crossed the Johore Strait Sunday and landed on the island of Singapore. After a week of preparation following the occupation of Johore Bharu on January 31, Japanese Forces have, as the result of the successful landing, at last launched a direct attack on the fortresses of Singapore proper, it was revealed. The announcement, issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:05 Monday, reads:

"The Imperial Army Forces in the Malay region have, since February 8, successfully crossed the Johore Strait in the face of enemy resistance and have commenced attack upon the fortresses of Singapore Island."

JAPANESE OCCUPY PULAU UBIN ISLE

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, February 8.—According to information emanating from British sources, the Japanese commenced a general attack on Singapore before daylight today. A unit of the Imperial Army carried out a surprise landing on fortified Pulau Ubin Island which commands the Johore Strait. After a fierce hand-to-hand battle, the Japanese occupied a section of the island.

Information reaching here from Singapore indicates that the entire Singapore Island is in flames after the Japanese Air Force renewed its attacks on the island early Monday morning. Shells from heavy guns far behind the Japanese first line are falling thickly on military establishments in the central part of Singapore.

TANK UNITS ACTIVE IN SINGAPORE

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 9.—Reports from the Malay front disclosed that close upon the heels of the first wave of Japanese Forces which effected a landing on Singapore Island early this morning, Japanese tank units, under cover of artillery fire, crossed Johore Straits and are now rapidly consolidating gains in face of fierce enemy fire.

British forces defending Singapore Island are reported today to be falling back from the outer ring of defenses commanding the Johore Strait in the face of furious battering from Japanese troops, which at midnight last night swept across the narrow Johore Strait under cover of a rolling barrage of fire. Dispatches from Singapore Island said that the British troops have begun to flee down the highways to the southern part of the island.

The Japanese full-dress offensive against the mighty British base got under way with a thunderous start late last night, when Japanese batteries mounted on the north shore of Johore Bharu suddenly cut loose with a withering, continuous, barrage which paved the way for landing operations.

The first indication that the Japanese troops had landed on Singapore Island came at 12:16 a.m., when a green flare spiraled up from the island, signaling that the Japanese Forces had reached the island, followed four minutes later by a red flare, signifying the completion of landing operations. The initial landing party then drove toward an undisclosed height. As Japanese guns blazed away without response from the enemy batteries, word came at 12:25 a.m. that a second Japanese unit, closely cooperating with engineers, also completed a landing on another part of the island.

ARMY PLANES DESTROY 67 CRAFT

Repeating their successful raids of previous days, Japanese Air Force units continued to range over both Sumatra and Burma to inflict extensive damage on the enemy, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 12:20 p.m. Monday. The communique says:

"1. Malay district: Large formations of the Imperial Army Air Force raided the Palembang airfield, Sumatra, on February 7 and 8 and destroyed 67 enemy planes, 50 on February 7 and 17 on February 8, thus inflicting a fatal blow on the Anglo-Dutch air forces.

"2. Burma district: Following up their raid of the day before, Imperial Army Air Force units on February 7 raided the Mingaladon airfield several times and shot down

(Continued on Page 2)

Rome Vernaculars Hail Japan's Besting Of Enemy Off Java

Domei

ROME, February 8.—Heralding with admiration the naval battle off the Java Coast, vernaculars here yesterday stressed the superiority of the Japanese air arm over that of the United States and Great Britain while at the same time expressing satisfaction with which the Italian people greeted the news. The success of the Japanese Air Force signals the practical extinction of the Netherlands East Indies fleet which had controlled Java waters, the journal declared, adding, the naval action sharply revealed the insufficiency of British-American naval strength.

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The 800-ton United States submarine, S-26, sank on January 24, off the coast of Panama in collision with another United States naval vessel, United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox, announced today, according to a report from Washington.

ANTI-BRITISH FEVER RISES IN MOROCCO IRAQ, ARABIA, INDIA

Tangiers Under Martial Law As Mystery Bomb Explodes In Diplomat's Baggage

25 KILLED IN LAHORE

Riots Bring Arrest of 101 Political Leaders Charged With Inciting Trouble

MADRID, February 8.—(Special)—A series of Anti-British riots and increasing sentiment against the tyrannical rule of England broke out in scattered parts of the globe as Martial Law was proclaimed in Tangiers, demonstrations occured in India, and feeling rose high in Iraq, Arabia, and other countries in the Near East, according to information received here from various quarters.

Violent-Anti British riots occurred in Tangiers, the international zone located on the African tip protruding into the Strait of Gibraltar, according to the newpaper Espania. The paper reported that a violent explosion was caused when a suit-case belonging to a British official was dropped accidentally by a porter, killing 15 persons and wounding 36. Pointing out that a series of uprisings have broken out as a result of the explosion causing the authorities to proclaim material law over the settlement, the paper remarked.

"The natives are endeavoring to free the city from British Gangster Warfare.

It seems that sentiment against the British had been mounting during the past few weeks, culminating with this latest incident, which brought resentment to the surface.

Demonstrations in India

Twenty-five persons were killed in Lahore, the capital of Punjab, when British Authorities attempted to halt a mass political demonstration, according to an Australian radio broadcast intercepted in this city. The report added that as a result of this uprising 101 Indian leaders were arrested on charge of inciting the people against the government.

Commenting on the situation in the Near East, the London Times editorial admitted that the British are far from popular in this area. The paper frankly declared that the Arabs do not like the British, and that there is a growing sentiment against them in Iraq and Iran as well as other countries in the Near East, for their misdeeds during the past 25 years.

Martial Law in Tangier

Martial law was imposed upon the Moroccan port of Tangier by the

(Continued on Page 2)

APPROVAL EXPECTED ON GENERAL BUDGET

House of Peers Thought to Act Favorably on ¥8,600,000,000 Sum Today

CLEAN SWEEP PREDICTED

Sanction Means All Bills for Expenses Will Have Passed Both Houses

The House of Peers is expected to approve the ¥8,600,000,000 general national budget for the fiscal year 1942-43 this morning.

With this all budgetary bills, introduced in the current session, running up the enormous total of nearly ¥25,000,000,000, will have passed both Houses.

The passage of the general budget in the Upper House today was assured Monday afternoon when the House budget committee approved the measure without change as recommended by the chairmen of the various subcommittees which had studied the bill most carefully.

The Peers are expected to meet at 10 a.m. today to act on the general budget.

The measure will be reported to the House by Count Hirotaro Hayashi, chairman of the House budget committee

To Support Measure

In the debate which will follow, representatives of the groups of the House will speak in support of the measure.

Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, who was the first member of the House to interpellate the Government authorities in the House budget committee, putting some pointed questions, will speak on behalf of the Kenkyukai, a majority group. The Koseikai, a minority group, which stands for more advanced thought among the peers, will be represented by its stalwart leader, Giichi Matsumura.

Several budgetary bills have already been sanctioned by both Houses. The most important of them all, the ¥18,-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Army in P.I. Decrees Licensing Of All Periodicals

Domei

MANILA, February 8.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, yesterday decreed the enforcement of a licensing system over all magazines, newspapers, and publications in the Philippines. Under the new licensing system, the Japanese authorities plan to carry out a drastic purge of several hundred periodicals and newspapers, which have been utilized prior to the outbreak of the war, for disseminating anti-Japanese propaganda.

JAPANESE TAKE YUANLI IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE

Chungking Positions North of Ishui Crumbling Before Onslaught

Domei

ON THE SHANTUNG FRONT, February 9.—Japanese Forces at noon yesterday completely occupied Yuanli, which is a strategic base of the Chungking 113th Division located in central Shantung Province, 40 kilometers northeast of Ishui. The Japanese now are carrying out further operations.

In South Shantung

Domei

TSINAN, February 9.—Defenses of 40,000 Chungking troops under General Yu Hsue-tsung who are entrenched in a mountainous region, north of Ishui in southern part of Shantung Province, are rapidly crumbling as Japanese Forces, since February 6, have been attacking enemy positions from the east with the aid of Army bombers, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Tachingchu and Jochiakou, strongholds of Chungking's 111th Division were taken by Japanese Forces on February 6, while other Japanese troops are attacking General Yu's main forces entrenched in the Tahsien region, the field dispatches further disclosed.

WEST WALL BUILDER PASSES IN GERMANY

Fuehrer Orders State Funeral For Dr. Todt, Reich Minister for Armaments

HEADED ROAD SYSTEM

Took Active Part in First World War as Airman—Wounded in August, 1918

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—State tribute to one of Germany's most stalwart and enterprising sons will be paid to Dr. Fritz Todt, Reich Minister for Armaments and Inspector General of the German Road System, whose untimely death in an airplane accident today is deeply mourned by German citizens who keenly appreciate the unique services the late Minister has contributed toward German successes in the war.

In recognition of his lifetime of faithful and fruitful service to the Reich, Chancellor Adolf Hitler has arranged a State funeral in Dr. Todt's honor, the official German News Agency has announced.

One of the oldest and most loyal collaborators of the Fuehrer, Dr. Todt, at 51 years of age, leaves behind him an enviable record as builder of Germany's famed national network of motor roads, as constructor of the Siegfried Line, and as organizer of the air defense zone in the west—truly an achievement to glorify the annals of Germany's already brilliant history.

A colorful career, climaxed by a series of important tasks in Germany's vital aspects of defense, marks the life of Dr. Todt who for 20 years has been one of the closest collaborators of the Fuehrer.

Born in Pforzheim, Baden, on September 4, 1891, Dr. Todt utilized his engineering education at the Technical Academies of Munich and Karlsruhe toward the construction of roads.

The first World War found him taking active part in fighting on the west-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Southern Operations

MIYAKO—Japan's operations in the occupied southern regions bid fair to be started immediately following the fall of Singapore. How to manage the southern occupied regions is a matter which has been well prepared by the military authorities. The policy of management will be pushed in line with the progress of military actions. Selection of experts already has been completed by both the Army and the Navy. Japan's proposed enterprises are so great that they are being compared to the second creation of the Empire resembling the impressive undertaking of Emperor Jimmu. A systematic mobilization of the best minds in the Government and in private circles is acutely needed in this connection. How to reshape the southern regions along the lines of a new guiding policy is a task left to Japan. The mere emancipation of the native inhabitants from the bondage of the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands will simply lead them to disorder and confusion.

The Forthcoming Election

NICHI NICHI—It would be contrary to the general principle if, by any chance, an impression is given to the voters that candidates must belong to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or groups connected with that organization.

It is vitally important during the forthcoming general election to enable the electors to cast votes freely, but at the same time, be widely awake to the current situation confronting the country.

It is hoped, therefore, that the Government will take appropriate measures so that the Yokusan Kai will make the public thoroughly understand the importance of fairness and the real purport of the election.

Strengthening of Control

CHUGAI SHOGYO—In his nation-wide ratio speech Sunday night, on the subject 'Cooperation Toward Economic Triumph,' Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi stated that a long period would be necessary for acquisition of of natural resources in the southern regions and emphasized that the enlargement and perfection of defenses have been made more important than ever before for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. He also stressed the need of utilizing materials and declared the present economic policy must be upheld for that purpose.

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi mentioned that the Ministry was prepared to carry out readjustment and unification of medium-sized and small businessmen and industrialists forcibly this year. He pointed out, by the way, the need of elevating economic morals, when he referred to a movement sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Central Headquarters of the Association Rewarding the State Through Commerce and the Central Price Control Council. Everything he said was really necessary. The support of the nation is a pre-requisite.

Standard of Minimum Living

HOCHI—It is essential to cut down the living standard of the people under wartime conditions and this seems to have been effected to a certain extent. There are, however, some who are still reluctant to conform to this. This is ascribable to the preponderance of currency.

The method of living based on the power of money, which hitherto has been the case, should be altered so that more importance will be attached in future to articles. Some may argue that it is extremely difficult for one to live, let alone to get married and support himself and his wife, but two can live as cheaply, if not more cheaply than one by fixing a minimum standard of living. The public should attach special significance in this respect.

JAPANESE STRATEGY SURPRISES BRITISH

Captured Officers Admit Malay Occupation in so Little Time Was Spectacular

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, February 7.—Japanese military strategy took the British by complete surprise resulting in the Japanese occupation of the Malay Peninsula much faster than anyone had expected, it was revealed to a Domei correspondent yesterday by two British lieutenant-generals who were taken by the Japanese Forces five miles north of Johore Bharu.

They thought that the Japanese would make their first landings at Kuantan on the eastern coast and never for a moment considered the possibility that the Japanese Forces would dare to brave the wild jungles of northern Malaya, they said.

Asserting that the sudden appearance of Japanese tanks and soldiers from the least expected direction "scared the living daylights out of us as we thought we were seeing living ghosts", they added pensively, "unfortunately for us, they turned out to be Japanese Forces".

The Japanese completely out-maneuvered the befuddled British forces by well-planned strategy which soon had them on the run, the prisoners said.

When informed by British Headquarters of the rapid advance of Japanese Forces driving southward down the central and western coast of Malaya, they immediately took to flight with 2,000 troops. However, by the time they were captured, only 330 remained, they added.

Anti-British Fever Rises in Morocco Iraq, Arabia, India

(Continued From Page 1)

Spanish High Commissioner yesterday following wide-spread anti-British demonstrations. The Havas News agency reported 14 persons were killed and 56 wounded when a bomb in an English courier's baggage detonated on Friday.

Thousands of Arabs and Spaniards bearing Moroccan and Spanish flags and huge posters staged mass demonstrations in the streets of Tangier and cheered the Caliph and General Franco. Inscriptions on the posters read "Tangier Protests Against the British Outrage" and "Tangier Is Not at War." Hooting the British, the demonstrators, headed by representatives of the municipal authorities, paraded to the office of the Tangier High Commissioner, General Uruarte. He gave assurances to a deputation of the demonstrators who demanded severe punishment for the persons responsible for the explosion.

Explosion Kills 14

According to the Havas report, a trunk of a British diplomatic courier emitted a violent explosion and killed five Europeans and six natives, while 36 other persons were injured in the harbor district of Tangier. The courier had just arrived from Gibraltar aboard a mail-steamer, and his baggage was being deposited in a taxi when a terrific explosion occurred when one of the trunks was set down. Thick clouds of smoke enveloped the scene, while hundreds of British propaganda leaflets were flung about. The chauffeur of the taxi was among the six natives killed, and three of the five Europeans in the death toll were functionaries of the British consulate in Tangier, including a Spaniard Sixto Silva, who was reported to have met the British courier on landing. Three of the wounded succumbed to their injuries to bring the death total to 14, and others of the more seriously injured are not expected to live.

The incident caused great excitement among the native population, and Spanish authorities were making desperate efforts to investigate the explosion as quickly as possible. Some groups of demonstrators, especially those including members of the families of the men killed, marched to British shops in the city and demolished windows. The police intervened and took active measures to subdue the rioting. The city administration has donated 5,000 pesetas to open a collection drive for the benefit of the victims.

Tangier International Port

Tangier is a seaport in the Bay of Tangier on the Moroccan side of the Strait of Gibraltar. Its status is based upon a charter of permanent neutral internationalism, under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco, who maintains control over Moslem and Jewish Moroccan subjects. Administration of the town and its zone rests in the hands of a European High Commissioner and a legislative assembly which elects him. Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium have long competed for the dominating power of this seaport, but the Tangier Statute of 1923 and an amendment to it in 1928 have created a compromise situation whereby representation in the International Administration of the seaport was settled.

CRIPPS EXPLAINS REASON

Would Rather Return to Commons Than to Go to Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, who recently declined an offer to become Munitions Minister, stated in an interview with a Daily Mail correspondent on Sunday that his refusal was due to the fact that he would rather choose to return to the House of Commons to express his frank view, according to a report received here today from London.

Japanese Soldiers Are Taking it Easy In Malaya While Waiting for Big Push

Japanese soldiers waiting for the "big push" into Singapore are whiling away their time conducting kindergarten classes for Malay children, raising chickens, or caring for the monkeys who serve as their mascots, report Nichi Nichi correspondents from Johore Bharu. Despite the seriousness of the impending attack which is expected to develop into a most sanguinary battle, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are calmly and nonchalantly awaiting the order to advance, in the meantime engaging apparently in the most unwarlike activities.

At a glance, the shacks occupied by the soldiers in the middle of a huge rubber plantation seem cool and cozy. Actually they are by no means comfortable, the report says, since no less than ten men are crammed into small quarters where they must sleep, cook, eat, and even clean their rifles. What particularly bothers the soldiers, it appears, are the canned pineapple served to them as dessert day in and day out until some of the men are getting sick just to look at the cans.

In one part of the plantation, the report continues, there were some 30 Malay and Indian children ranging from three to 14 years of age who were eagerly trying to master the Japanese language. The class starts with the distribution of biscuits and with the singing of simple Japanese songs which are taught by two Japanese soldiers. Because of their age, the children are very quick in learning the language, some already having acquired enough knowledge to understand simple stories.

At another part of the plantation, the scribe saw a number of men busily occupied in fixing up the chicken coop, while at still other sections the soldiers were playing with monkeys which, the reporter was told, are the mascots of the Japanese Forces.

These activities represent however only one side of the day's routine. As the region lies close to Singapore, the enemy air forces cross the narrow strip of sea and drop bombs from a very high altitude, sometimes carrying out as many as six raids in one day. In such an event, the classes are quickly called off while the Japanese soldiers quickly take to their posts at the anti-aircraft batteries.

All in all, however, the inactivity bores the soldiers who are anxiously looking forward to the day when the Rising Sun flag will be hoisted in place of the customary Union Jack, flying over Singapore for the past one hundred anl twenty four years.

Land on Singapore Island!!

(Continued From Page 1)

or destroyed on the ground eleven enemy planes."

YAMASHITA, COMMANDER OF MALAY AREA

Revealing for the first time the identity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army contingent operating in the Malay area, the Imperial Headquarters at 5:05 p.m. Monday announced the much-conjectured person to be Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita. The communique reads:

"The Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in the Malay region is Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita."

JAPANESE BAG 50 PLANES IN SUMATRA

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN MALAYA, February 9.—Japanese Army bomber and fighter formations sweeping over Sumatra in complete defiance of the Netherlands East Indies air force shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 50 enemy aircraft on February 7, when they subjected airfields at Palembang and Pakanbaroe in southern Sumatra to furious assaults. Winging their way over the sea to Palembang Japanese raiders at 2:30 p.m. that day shot down four out of six Blenheims which attempted to intercept them over Berhals Straits, 200 kilometers south of Singapore.

Japanese aircraft then brought down 15 Hurricanes, two Lockheeds and six Blenheims over Palembang after which they dove down on the airdrome, destroying 16 Hurricanes, Blenheims and Lockheeds which were poised on the ground. Concentrating their bombs on 14 other enemy craft on the ground the raiders set fire to at least six other planes. Meanwhile another Army squadron which swooped down on Pakanbaroe at 6 p.m. the same day destroyed by machine-gun fire, one Lockheed and two Blenheims on the ground.

ENEMY VESSEL SUNK IN GASPER STRAIT

Domei

A JAPANESE AIR BASE, February 9.—Japanese Naval aircraft patroling the South Pacific, yesterday sank with direct bomb hits a large enemy merchant vessel in the Gasper Strait, between Banka and Belintang islands, it was disclosed today. The attack occurred when the enemy vessel, escorted by destroyers, was heading southward through the Gasper Strait.

ENEMY TROOPS ALONG SALWEEN ATTACKED

Domei

JAPANESE UNDISCLOSED PLACE, February 9.—Japanese Army planes operating in Rangoon and Martaban regions early this morning heavily bombed a large number of enemy forces retreating along the right bank of the Salween River, completely smashing them. The Army bombers after a successful raid all returned to their base.

BRITISH ANNIHILATED ALONG SALWEEN

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 9.—Japanese Army aircraft, operating over the Burma front early this morning, bombed and annihilated large enemy force retreating along the west bank of the Salween River. All Japanese planes returned to their base.

JAPANESE WARPLANES AGAIN RAID RANGOON

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 9.—It was reported here from Rangoon today that Japanese warplanes last night carried out their fifth night raid on the airfield in the northern part of the Burmese capital.

JAPANESE ACTIVE ON BATAAN PENINSULA

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—A smashing Japanese offensive featuring brisk artillery fire against island fortifications in Manila Bay and heavy aerial attacks on American positions in Bataan Peninsula have been announced by the United States War Department, it was reported from Washington today. According to the Washington communique, concealed Japanese artillery dropped heavy shells on Fort Mills, Fort Hughes and Fort Frank which are protecting General MacArthur's right flank and blockading the entrance to the bay.

Increased fighting was reported to the left of the American positions, while Japanese bombers concentrated on enemy positions in Bataan Peninsula "throughout the past 24 hours."

CHIANG GIVEN GUNBOATS

British Make Presents to Trick Chinese Again

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The British Admiralty has notified the Chungking regime of its willingness to present to the latter the British River Gunboats Falcon, 372 tons, Gannet, 310 tons, and Sandpiper, 185 tons, according to a report reaching here from London today. These gunboats are moored in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

The British step is considered one of her old cunning tricks to induce the Chungking forces to continue their resistance against Japan in view of the prevailing rumor of a separate peace between Japan and Chungking.

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LOSS OF MATABELE IS BARED BY BRITAIN

Newly Designed British Destroyer Completed on January 25, 1929

Domei

VICHY, February 8.—The British Admiralty today announced the loss of the 1,870-ton destroyer Matabele, according to a Havas report received here today from London.

The newly designed British destroyer was completed on January 25, 1939, and carried eight 4.7 inch guns and seven guns of smaller caliber.

Off U.S. Atlantic Coast

Transocean

BERLIN, January 26.—The fact that the German bases on the west coast of France are placing the German submarines in a position to operate as far afield as in American waters of the Atlantic, is explained by the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News) as follows:

According to various reports from different sources in New York the oil-tanker Norness of 9,577 gross register tons, which was sailing under the American flag, was sunk by a submarine off the U.S. Atlantic coast approximately 130 miles east of the Statue of Liberty. In the United States, in Britain and in neutral countries it is considered a matter of course that the submarine in question could have been only a German one.

From the appearance of German submarines it is furthermore concluded that the Battle of the Atlantic has revived its old vehemence, in proof of which the latest reports of the German High Command regarding more lively submarine activity in all parts of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean are cited. In a report which arrived via a neutral country from New York it is stated: After the torpedoing of the American tanker Norness approximately a hundred miles from Long Island it was actually brought home to the Americans for the first time that naval warfare is now as close to them as hitherto to Britain.

The report is followed by the assertion that it was known that the German submarines were attacking their prey now in packs of ten and more boats. Whether this assertion corresponds to facts may remain open, for a prerequisite would be that the Germans had occupied themselves with the construction of an especially large type of boat with great cruising range.

Perhaps one is not wrong in assuming that the diminishing of the Battle of the Atlantic during the last four months can partly be explained by this, for the Germans may have been using this time for trials of the submarines and for the training of crews. As will be readily understood there are not even intimations in this respect on the German side, and the British had no opportunity of making any observations in this respect. It is certain, however, that surprises of this kind may be expected on the part of the German navy. The World War already furnished sufficient proof for this.

At that time submarines of a displacement of 1,500 tons on the surface and 2,000 tons submerged were constructed for the commercial traffic between Germany and the United States interrupted by the British blockade, and were placed in service commanded by captains of the German merchant marine. The first of these commercial submarines arrived on July 9, 1916 at Baltimore with a cargo of valuable chemical goods, and after taking on board a cargo of nickel, copper and rubber returned to Germany. The British at that time declared that they would not recognize the merchant submarines as such, but would regard them as war vessels and treat them accordingly.

On October 7, 1916, the submarine "U . . . ," one of the usual serial craft, which had been equipped with additional tanks for this trip across the Atlantic, arrived in Newport. News with a handwritten letter by the German Emperor to President Wilson. After a stay of only 2½ hours and without taking additional fuel aboard the boat started on the homeward journey. After it had sunk near Nantucket Lightship seven enemy merchantmen, it arrived safely at its home port on the North Sea coast.

After the United States had entered the war in 1917, the large merchant submarines were rebuilt, armed and placed in service as submarine cruisers.

Thanks o the present navy strategica lsituation, the German submarines on their voyages to the American Atlantic coast can save the detour through the North Sea and to the north of the British Isles. From the Atlantic bases on the French coast they can advance straight into American waters. Thus today the farsighted and successful German naval war conduct comes into its own. In view of the acknowledged perfection of German submarine construction and the making use of all technical possibilities in connection with the decisive experiences gained during the World War, its effects should become noticeable in the Battle of the Atlantic in an unpleasant way also to the United States.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL BEGIN WAR PATROL

Two South American Nations Prepare Against Anticipated Axis Attacks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—Argentina and Brazil have agreed to hasten defensive projects along the Atlantic coasts of the two countries, against eventual attacks which are anticipated following the decision of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference to end diplomatic relations with the Axis Governments.

Responsible authorities of the two countries have disclosed the move as a precaution against possible Axis attacks and an attempt to preserve their neutrality and territorial integrity.

President Getulio Dornelles Vargas, while decreeing the establishment of a Civilian Defense Corps as well as the construction of air raid shelters, simultaneously, decreed today that males from the ages of 16 to 21 and 45 to 60 shall combine with other males of 21 to 45 years of age exempted from military service, and females from 16 to 45 years of age to form this organization for national defense.

Meanwhile, Argentina dispatched a force of 95,000 men to the Atlantic seaboard yesterday, and ordered its naval flotillas to commence patrol of territorial waters.

With major forces stationed in southern Argentina, the headquarters will probably be established at Comodore Rivadavia, in the Gulf of San Jorge, according to reliable Argentine reports.

SUGAR BUYING IN U.S. PUT UNDER RATIONING

Each Person Allowed to Purchase Not More Than 12 Ounces a Week

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—A sugar rationing plan has been initiated in the United States, each individual being rationed to not more than 12 ounces of sugar a week, Leon Henderson, United States Price Control Administrator, revealed yesterday night according to a report from Washington.

The plan entails issuance of 130,000,000 books, containing stamps which will be distributed, within a few weeks, throughout the nation by government agencies and public schools.

It was revealed that persons who have hoarded sugar will have their stamps torn from their books at the time of issuance, in order to prevent additional purchases, until stocks in their cupboards have been exhausted.

Only one person in each family need apply for the stamp books, and he will be required to sign an application, stating the amount of sugar in his household. False reports regarding sugar supplies will be punishable under federal criminal courts with penalties up to $10,000 fine or 10 years' imprisonment.

POST OFFICE IN FRONT DISTRIBUTES GOOD NEWS

Japanese Soldiers in P.I. Able To Write to Dear Ones Back Home

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE BATAAN PENINSULA, February 8.—One of the most pleasent scenes on the front line is the field post office established a fortnight ago which brings happy tidings from home and takes out news about the soldiers back to their homes.

This traveling post office also handles a daily average of ¥100,000, sometimes reaching ¥1,800,000 a day as money is received from home or deposited.

Although those working in the cost office are all soldiers inexperienced in handling mail money, they are getting used to an overwhelming amount of work and everyday mail trucks are seen rushing to the front line flying the post office insignia.

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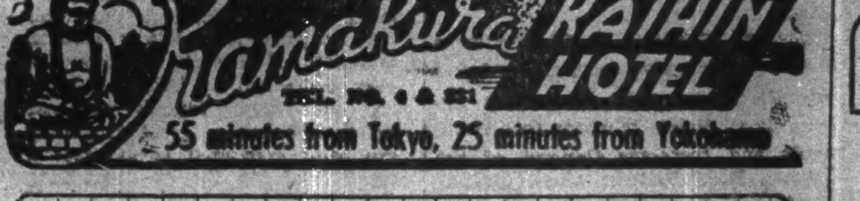
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Italian Boxers Victorious in Tournament; Huge Crowds See Fast Bouts Despite War

Leather flew thick and fast in the F.I.B.A. (Federation Internationale des Boxeurs Amateurs) Tournament held in Breslau, Germany, recently, in which 95 boxers representing 11 nations participated to determine the championship of Europe in 8 different weight-divisions. The absence of Japanese boxers was sorely missed, as last fall's scheduled fights between the All-Japan and All-Germany teams, which was called off because of the outbreak of war on the Eastern front, would have brought some Nipponese entrants into the tournament.

Italy copped first honors when her boys, Paesani, Paoletti, and Bianchini took the flyweight, bantamweight, and lightweight titles, respectively, while the newly crowned welterweight champion Raeschke, and Heavyweight king, Grupe, who emerged victorious in an All-German final, brought second place honors to Germany. The heavyweight division has always been the domaine of the strong boys from beyond the Rhine ever since the inauguration of the tournament in 1922.

Hungary, Denmark, and Sweden split honors for third place by each winning one title in the featherweight, middleweight, and light-heavyweight divisions.

Counting points for runner-ups and third places would have changed the total in favor of Germany, whose fighters scored repeatedly, but such a computation, though official, is a little too theoretical, as bouts to determine third place could not be fought out in several classes owing to the necessary early departures of some contestants and injuries to others.

Approval Expected On General Budget

(Continued From Page 1)

000,000,000 war budget, was enacted January 29.

There are some overlapping items in the war and general budgets. A conservative estimate puts the total of expenditures in the next fiscal year at ¥24,312,000,000.

Premier Tojo Explains

In the budget committee of the Upper House on Monday Premier Tojo, in his capacity as Home Minister, explained the position of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. His remarks were in answer to a question by Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, at a session of a sub-committee.

The Premier said that the rule aid society is a sort of public organization. Naturally, he went on, the society must conform to the provisions of the Peace Law.

He stressed that the society would be doing the most natural thing in the world in carrying on a movement for improving the morale of the people.

Answering the question raised by Tatsujiro Hashimoto, of the Kenkyukai, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino said that it was untrue that the lack of oil alone is responsible for redution in the catches of fish.

He disclosed that his Ministry is negotiating with he Army and Navy on proposals to alleviate the shortage of oil from which the fishing industry is suffering.

Justice Minister Talks

An important statement was made by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura Monday morning in the committee of the Lower House studying the bill for revision of the civil law.

"Judicial officials are expected to try their utmost to contribute to the achievement of Japanese war aims," said the Minister. "They will be allowed to use their discretion in determining whether persons serving prison sentences have reformed to an extent which will justify their liberation. We see no need of keeping persons in prison who have sufficiently reformed to become law-abiding people at a time when every subject of the country should be working in the national cause."

Bares Schorl Foult

A primose of a better system of education for the nation's young men was held out by Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida in the course of his reply to a question in the settlements committee of the Lower House Monday morning.

"I know that all applicants for admission to unicersities and colleges are not actuated by the desire to gain knowledge, "said the Minister. "I am thinking about a proposal to subject toa comprehensive examination all persons desiring to enroll in the nation's higher educational institutions. Something must be done about the situation which finds worthy young men barred from universities."

The Minister told the same interpellator that the Government was considering to accord to private universities the same treatment which is given to the Imperial universities.

West Wall Builder Passes in Germany

(Continued From Page 1)

ern front where he was wounded in an air fight in August 1918, but his experience was to stand him in good stead as a civilian in creating the air defense zone in the west.

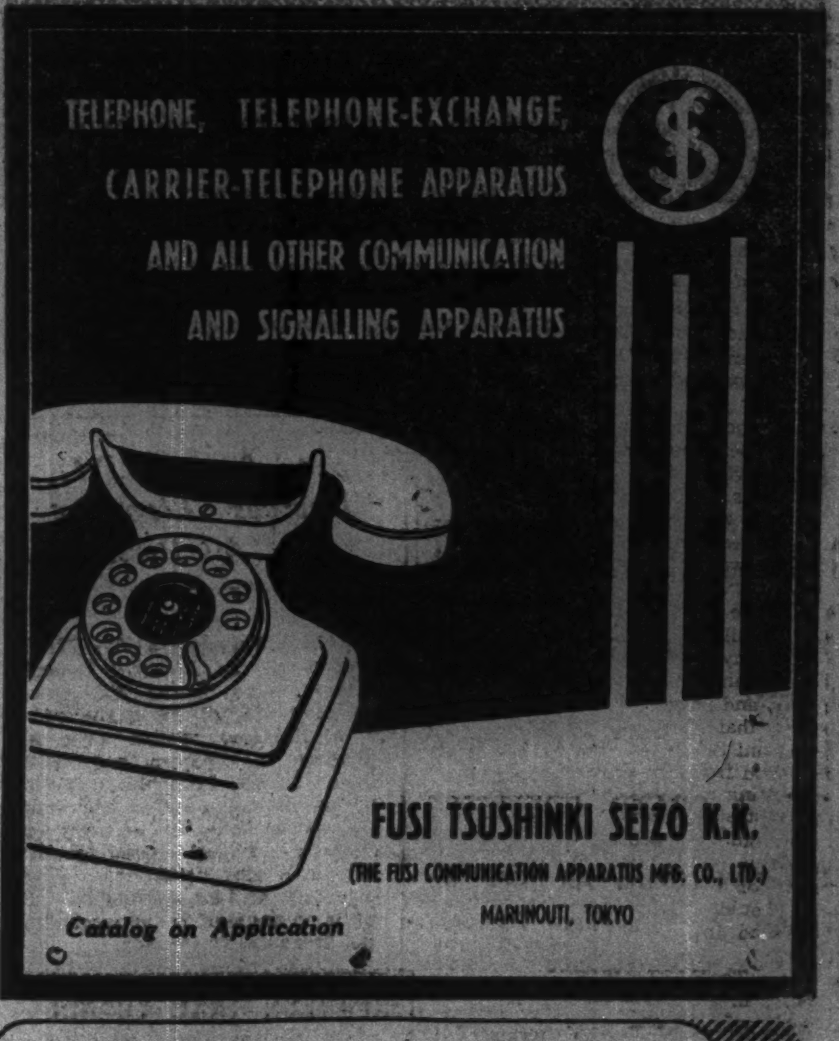
After joining the National Socialist party in 1922, Dr. Todt rose rapidly when his technical skill and knowledge was applied to a multitude of important tasks which confronted the Reich.

Successively Inspector-General of the German Road System in 1933, constructor of the Siegfried Line, collaborator in creating the air defense zone in the west, Reich Minister of Armaments in 1940 and later Inspector-General of Water and Power—Dr. Todt's achievements in these varied duties are monumental.

As Inspector-General of German Roads, Dr. Todt extended the total length of Germany's national network of roads to 10,000 kilometers. As constructor of the western fortifications in the Siegfried Line, he completed the task by the scheduled date in spite of great difficulties.

In recognition of his splendid work in these fields, the Fuehrer awarded Dr. Todt the First National Prize of 1938, and in acknowledgment of his services in the construction of the air defense zone in the west he was promoted to major-general of the air force, later to full generalship.

Culminating his brilliant career, Germmy will now honor her capable and loyal son with a State funeral and the name of Dr. Fritz Todt will rank with famous patriots of the Fatherland, engraved indelibly in the hearts of every generation.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BRITISH FEAR ROMMEL WILL PUSH INTO EGYPT

London Now Feels Libyan Campaign Was Mistake From Very Beginning

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—As panzer units of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel continue to hurl back British forces in Libya, North Africa, London is beginning to realize that the Libyan campaign has been a mistake and that the invasion threat against Egypt again can become a reality, the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reported here from the British capital today.

The journal said that certain indications of uneasiness among British circles had been apparent for the last few days, but now it is a plain fact.

The journal pointed out that Colonel-General Rommel is in a position to use four supply routes to Axis forces in North Africa. One of the routes is from Marseilles along the Spanish Morocco coast to Bizerta and Tunis, in Libya; another line is from Marseilles along the Sardinian coast to Tunis; the third route is from southern Italy through the Channel of Sicily to Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya, and the fourth is by transport from Italy to Greece and Crete.

Meanwhile, large forces of Axis parachutists and air transport troops have been gathered in southern Greece and Crete, the journal reported.

U.S. Saving Daylight

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—It was reported from New York today that the United States Government has announced the adoption of day-light-saving time, effective from 2 a.m. tomorrow. Under the new system, the clock will be advanced one hour.

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PILOT'S LIFE SAVED BY KIND THAI LADY

Sole Survivor of Crashed Plane After Ipoh Raid Tells of Good Samaritan

A touching human story of how a wounded Japanese airman, who had participated in the bombing of Ipoh during the north Malay campaign, was nursed back to life by a Thai woman, is revealed by reports received by Domei on February 7 from an unknown base in Malaya.

According to the account, a squadron of bombers left a certain base in Malaya at 8 a.m. on December 15, and headed straight for Ipoh, the capital of Perak. The weather was very bad thick, dark clouds obscured the airmen's vision. The planes climbed steeply and after flying for a few hours several thousand feet above the clouds, they arrived over Ipoh at 10:10 a.m.

The planes dived through the clouds and dropped all their bombs. The whole town seemed to burst into flame as all the missiles found their marks. Their mission ended, the airmen were about to return to their base when the anti-aircraft guns below woke into activity.

Shell Hits Plane

Corporal Niyamao, the boy pilot of No. 6 bomber, let out a yell as one of the shells hit his plane. The plane lurched violently and dropped out of the formation. As the others in the plane, Corporal Matsunaga, Sergeant Nakanishi and First-Class Private Nishono, watched, blood began to trickle down the boy pilot's face. His right hand had also been hit and he wielded the joy-stick with his left hand.

A squall burst upon them and forced the plane still lower. The plane was practically skimming the surface of the sea when the pilot found himself going faint from loss of blood. Putting forth all his will-power, he strove to drive off his faintness and jerked back the joy-stick. At that instant the plane crashed into something large and solid and the pilot fainted.

When he regained consciousness, he found himself lying on his parachute inside a small hut, and an old Thai woman was bending over him. Through the open doorway, he saw the scarred remains of his beloved plane which had crashed into some trees. All his companions had been burnt to death. He was the sole survivor.

The village in which he found himself was called Tompey. The villagers had buried the scarred corpses of his comrades and their graves were covered high with sweet-smelling tropical flowers.

Every time a Japanese plane passed over the village, the natives tried to attract its attention, signalling the information that a Japanese airman was lying wounded in the village.

The wounded man was treated with extreme kindness and everything possible was done for his comfort and recovery. The boy pilot felt that he had no right to live after his gallant comrades had died and he tried to commit suicide many times, but each time he was stopped by the villagers.

Messenger on 4th Day

On the fourth day, a messenger came from the police station and told him he would take a message from him to the Japanese Army somewhere in the interior.

Subsequently, the boy pilot wrote on a piece of paper: "Sergeant Nakanishi with two others have died in battle. Corporal Niyamao is badly wounded and is waiting to be rescued."

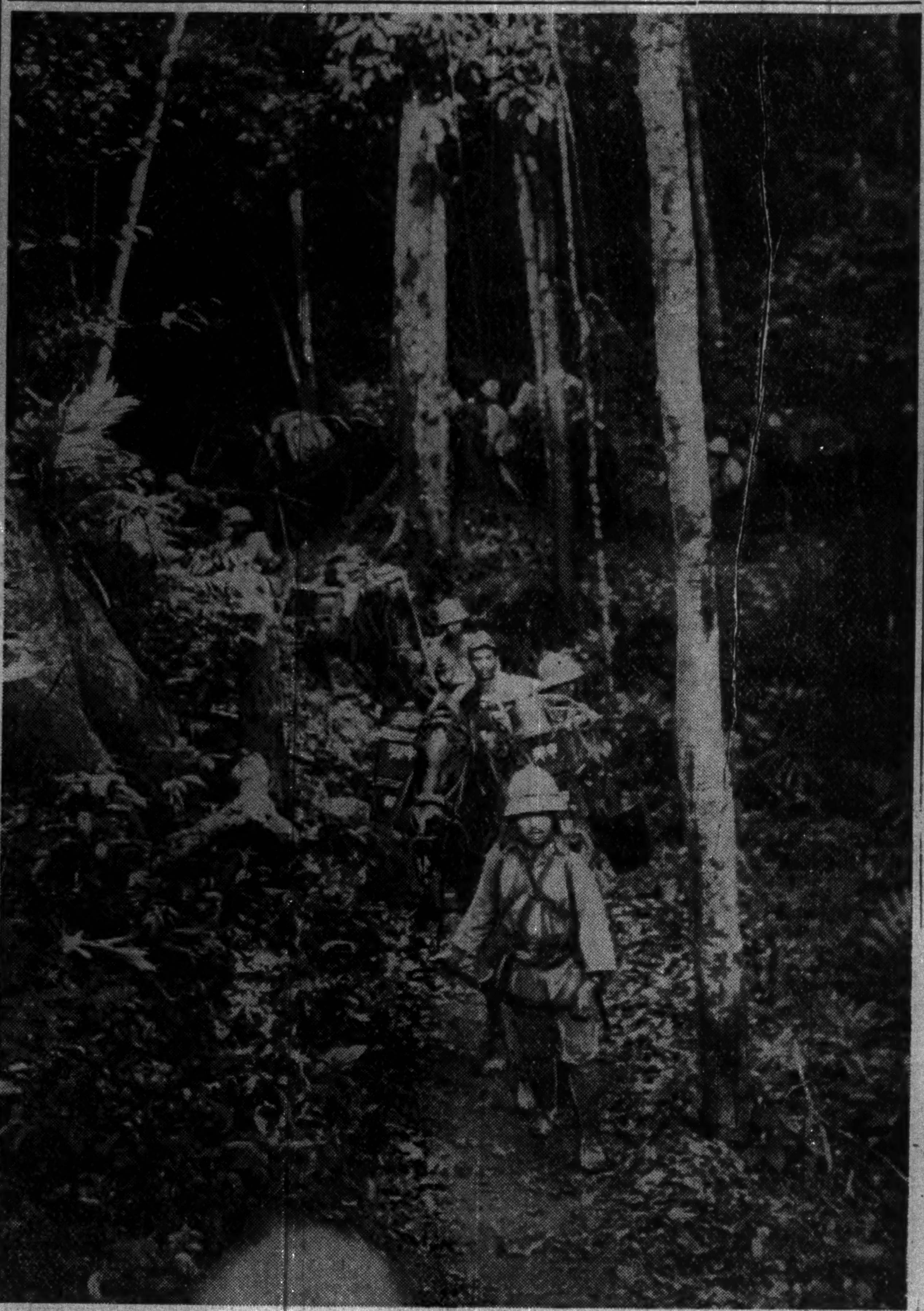
That evening, a rescue party came to the village. The wounded pilot was placed on a stretcher and the youngsters of the village volunteered to carry it over five miles of rough hill country to the Army Field Hospital. Meanwhile, the remains the dead airmen were dug out and placed in white, wooden boxes so that they could be sent to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo.

The villagers stood from the outskirts of the village, looking at the departing airman until his stretcher was borne out of sight. The old woman who had nursed him for four days walked beside the stretcher for a mile, and then, finding that she could walk no more, she gripped his hand and silently bade him farewell.

"Good-bye, my Thailand mother," said the boy pilot in a choking voice, "Thank you very much. I shall never forget you."

Corporal Niyamao is now convalescing in a certain military hospital in Thailand, and is waiting patiently for the day when he can take to the air again.

Through Jungle in Burma



The Japanese vanguard above advancing through the eastern section of Burma must have learned one thing, that is, the British have not done anything to improve the land which they acquired in Asia.

There will be none of this in the new order in East Asia. Lands will be properly cultivated so that the national income of the people living on them might be increased. (Censored by War Ministry)

Artistic Beauty In Shadows Analyzed

(Continued From Page 6)

cognition of paper being better adapted than glass to Japanese houses and their upholstery.

Paper of East and West

Paper is said to have been invented in China. But paper of Western manufacture is quite different from that of Oriental make. The former strikes one only as an article of practical value. Its practicality is the only sensible feature. At the sight of Chinese or rice paper, or of Japanese paper we always awake to a feeling of its softness and even its warmth which is soothing in its effect.

Paper of Western make, like our varieties, is white, but its white is not the same white that is in that species of Japanese paper which is known as ho-sho or in white Chinese paper. The surface of Western paper has the hard appearance of throwing back the light that falls upon it, but the surface of thick ho-sho paper and Chinese paper, like that of snow that has just fallen, seems to take in whatever light that falls on it. No less distinct is the feel of our or Chinese paper. Its touch is tender and delicate; it is so soft that it makes no noise when it is folded. It is like touching a tree leaf, which may be stirred by the softest of breezes.

Anything glaring or glossy is not agreeable with our sensibilities. The Europeans often use for tableware silver, copper, iron, and nickel, which are kept well polished and shiny. But that is not our taste. True, we have water-heating kettles, cups, and sake warmers of silver, but in no instance is the metal so polished. On the contrary, we value such ware more when the metal is tarnished, bearing the stamp of time and use. It does not seldom happen that maid servants, well meaning but new to their work, take silverware and polish it up to the dismay of their masters.

Chilean Crystal

Something similar may be said about the difference between our crystal and Chilean crystal which in late years has been imported in considerable quantities. Chilean crystal, as compared with our crystal, is much purer and more transparent. Our crystal which has since early times been produced in Koshu (Kai Province) is transparent but its transparency is softened by a faint, misty cloud floating within, and therefore it is without that sense of cheapness which is conventionally associable with transparency.

Our predilection is even such that we would prefer pieces of crystal containing non-transparent objects like blades of grass or pieces of plants. This attitude is shown in glasses as well. The Chinese glassware to which the Dynasty of K'ien Lung gave its name looks less like glass than agate or some similar stones. The technique of glass manufacture was early known in the East, but failed to develop as in the West, greater interest being transferred to pottery.

(To Be Continued)

STANDLEY TO MOSCOW

Roosevelt Planning to Name Anti-Axis Admiral Ambassador

President Roosevelt is planning to appoint Admiral William Standley Ambassador to Moscow, according to the Times-Herald, says a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi. Selection of an ambassador to Moscow is very important to the United States, the report says, considering the prevailing international situation which is adverse to that country. The President prefers appointment of a military specialist for the position rather than a diplomat.

Admiral Standley is one of the most vigorous anti-Axis propagandists in the United States. He has been advocating a declaration of war on the Axis Powers since October, 1940.

Snowstorms in Turkey

Transocean

ANKARA, January 25.—Snowstorms are ragin in eastern Anatolia, and snow has reached a depth of 2½ meters in the Erselum district. Numerous trains have been blocked by huge snowdrifts. On the Thrace frontier, traffic between Turkey and Bulgaria is interrupted, so that the mail service with Europe is no longer operating.

Kobe Notes

German Ambassador to Japan, Major-General Eugen Ott, accompanied by his entourage arrived at Osaka Station on Monday at 5 p.m. by the limited express Tsubame.

Subsequently, he proceeded to the New Osaka Hotel where he attended a banquet given in his honor by the German-Japanese Association of Osaka at 6 p.m. Following the function, the party left for Kobe to spend the night at the Oriental Hotel.

Ambassador Ott's program in the Kansai district during his three day's sojourn as announced by Dr. H. Braeunert, press attache of the German Consulate-General in Kobe follows:

On February 11 at 12:30 p.m., the Ambassador will attend a luncheon party at the Oriental Hotel given by the German-Japanese Association of Kobe. At 4 p.m., the German Chamber of Commerce of Kobe-Osaka will honor him at a tea party to be held at the Club Concordia in Kobe.

At 7 p.m., a reception will take place at the home of K. A. Balser, the German Consul-General to Kobe. Subsequently, from 7:30 p.m., there will be a motion picture show at the Club Concordia to which the German community of the Hanshin district has been invited. The film will be "Es War Eine Ranschende Ballnacht." About 9 p.m., Ambassador Ott will address the Germans assembled at the Club Concordia where an informal gathering will follow.

On February 12, the Ambassador will be a guest at the villa of Consul-General Balser on Mt. Rokko. In the afternoon, the German Ambassador will attend a tea party at the home of F. Ried, the German Consul in Kobe. At 9:05 p.m., Ambassador Ott will entrain for Tokyo from the Sannomiya Station.

Asked by the Times and Advertiser reporter the reason for Ambassador Ott's visit to Kansai, Dr. Braeunert replied that there was really no reason except that the Ambassador wished to visit his compatriots in the Kansai district.

He added that he would try to arrange an interview with Ambassador Ott for the press, but could not make any promises at present for the Ambassador's time here will be filled.

The Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club soccer team scored a four to one victory over the Kobe Club eleven in the game played Saturday afternoon on the Recreation Ground. As the majority of the opponents were members of the strong all-Kobe team, special mention must be made of the fine showing on the part of the K. R. & A. C. players. The foreigners were also handicapped for Renault, the able K. R. & A. C. back, who played for the Kobe Club on Saturday.

The K. R. & A. C. started out very poorly and their passing was very erratic in the first half during which they were compelled to be on the defensive with the visitors leading one to nothing. In the second period, however, the foreigners buckled down and not only scored four goals but also prevented the Kobe Club team from scoring further. The backs again were more outstanding than the forwards and Baer, Grossmann and Mehta gave good accounts of themselves.

With good coordination, the Kobe Club forwards surged deep into K. R. and A. C. territory from the opening whistle. The foreigners managed to hold off the drive but not for long for within five minutes, a Kobe Club forward shot the ball into a corner of the net.

The visitors dominated play from then on but the strong K. R. & A. C. defense prevented further scoring. Tweny minutes later, the Japanese team scored again but as one of their forwards was offside, the scoreboard still showed one to nothing when half-time arrived.

In the second half, Khonji evened up the score. A few minutes later, Grossmann scored a goal from a solo run. From a melee in front of the goal, Khonji scored again to give the K.R. and A.C. a three to one lead. Just before the final whistle, the foreigners scored their fourth goal, this time through Rodriguez.

The K.R. and A.C. lineup was as follows:—Brueggemann; Wahlers, Baer; H. Grossmann, Mehta, Rudolf; Westphalen, Buettinghaus, Khonji, Rodriguez and Betjemann.

Prior to the soccer game, an inter-foreigners' hockey match was staged, the Red Shirts trimming the Black Shirts three to one. As the game was the first of its kind to be played in the K.R. and A.C., it proved very interesting.

The Black Shirts were the first to attack but only to be slowly pushed back by the Reds. A mid-field stall ensued after which the Blacks were kept busy on the defensive. In less than 20 minutes, the Red Shirts drew first blood, Grossmann scoring from close range. A few minutes before the half ended, Grossmann again registered from a solo run.

The Red Shirts rushed in to send a barrage of shots to the Blacks' custodian and a few minutes later, Jungers' shot found its mark in the net. The Blacks attempted desperately to score time and again but with little success. However, later on Brueggemann made the Black Shirts' lone goal, both teams holding each other scoreless from then on.

The teams were:

Red Shirts: Schmidt; Behr; J. Mendonca, Betjemann, Jungers; Weitzel, H. Grossmann, Arratoon, Heisse and Pestel.

Black Shirts: A. Mendonca; Mehta; Orth, Rodriguez, Wahlfarth; Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Piper, Flaechsenhaar and Schuon.

The following visitors were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 7: Mr. S. Abe, Mr. C. Bornhorst, Mrs. C. Bornhorst, Master D. Bornhorst, Miss C. Bornhorst, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. T. Fujiwara, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. K. Ikeda, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. J. Katoh, Mr. T. Katoh, Mr. J. B. de Lemoine, Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Miyeda, Mr. K. Nozawa, Dr. W. Prahl, Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Mr. T. Yoshii and Mrs. T. Yoshii.

REFUGEES CROWDING HOSTELS IN BATAVIA

Former Shanghai Newsmen Abandon Singapore as City's Fall Near

Transocean

MACAO, January 31.—Lobbies and dining rooms of Batavia's hotels, which only a short while ago resembled military headquarters and were crowded with uniformed officers, have lost their military appearance completely and become a meeting place of refugees, according to a dispatch received here from the capital of the Netherlands East Indies last night.

Refugees of almost every Allied nationality are arriving daily from those places in the path of the relentless, smashing Japanese advance, the report said.

As many of these war-weary refugees are Americans or Britons, the English language is becoming almost as common as Dutch in the principal hotels, restaurants, and shops, and the facility with which all Dutchmen in the Netherlands East Indies speak English represents only one of the many conveniences the refugees have found awaiting them in this temporary haven, the dispatch revealed.

Japanese Bombing Told

Latest arrivals from Singapore include numerous Americans and Britons who tell harrowing tales of destruction Japanese bombs have caused in the city's business and residential sections.

In addition to the fact that business in general is carrying on as usual, refugees say dancing continues nightly at the Raffles Hotel, although virtually all the hotel's servants left after two hotel employes were killed during an air raid. Consequently, Raffles' guests serve themselves buffet style and women in dazzling evening frocks wash dishes between the dances.

Arrivals who resided at the Cathay apartment house until two or three days ago said the building was unscathed.

Hotels in all principal cities in Java are filled and are turning away many who want accommodation. As a result, the overflow of refugees is filling up the country's resort hotels even in the remote mountain spots to a degree never attained by the Dutch tourist bureau in peacetime.

Despite the departure during the past month of many hundreds, who merely passed through en route to Australia or the United States or elsewhere, new arrivals in even larger numbers have more than taken their places.

Kenneth Selby-Walker, Reuter's general manager for East Asia, who was formerly in Shanghai, arrived at Batavia from Singapore a week ago under somewhat different circumstances than those under which he had planned in November to spend his Christmas vacation in Java.

Mrs. Selby-Walker and Mrs. Ian Morrison, whose husband represents the London Times at Singapore, accompanied Mr. Selby-Walker.

Forced to Evacuate

Mrs. Yates McDaniel, whose husband is the Associated Press correspondent at Singapore, arrived shortly afterward, complaining because she had been persuaded to evacuate. Mrs. McDaniel was in Nanking when the Japanese occupied it in December, 1937, and in Hankow when it fell to the Japanese in December, 1938.

All of them are well known to Shanghailanders.

Cecil Brown, CBS commentator, who was kicked out of Singapore by the British, is in Batavia, making preparations to leave for another place to take up a new assignment. He is finding stiff prices in Java rapidly eating into the advance he has received for a book he has not yet written.

D. W. Hancock, A. P. staff correspondent, arrived in Batavia this week from New Delhi.

Many other correspondents have arrived in Batavia in the past few days, including E. R. Noderer of the Chicago Tribune and Cedric Salter of the London Daily Mail, the reports said.

Queen Victoria on British Rule in the East

(Continued From Page 6)

and contented with the new regime: no enquiry had been made before Quinton was despatched to expel the Prince-Vizier: Calcutta had plainly blundered. But the Cabinet shuffled off responsibility: Lansdowne, the Secretary of state for India (Visct. Cross) told the Queen, "must either be recalled or supported" and as (being a party leader and a great man) "he could not be recalled" he "must therefore be supported."

'Many Errors Made'

In a Parliamentary debate, the arrest in Conference was condemned by many of the Government's own supporters, and it had to be admitted that "many errors had been made." Whereupon Queen Victoria telegraphed to Viscount Cross—"I think Sir W. Harcourt hit the weakest points truly. I don't much like (the Government's) defense; it is weak and goes too far, even trying to palliate the arrest in Durbar, which I understood you to say you would not defend." But there was no more to be done, except to try to prevent the exceedingly bad precedent which would be set if the captured Prince—never subject to English law—were to be executed as a low criminal.

She did her best: she convinced her Secretary of State for India: but she failed with Lansdowne, the wire-drawn bureaucrat. She telegraphs to Cross this line—"Think hanging Senapati would never do: it would create very bad feeling in Manipur and in all India . . . Think no Prince was ever hanged." (p. 43) In August, she telegraphs again—"Trust Senapati will not be executed. He was not found guilty of murder, and the effect is sure to be bad in India. That harsh, crushing policy will not do now . . . There was too much that was not explained, to make it a clear case." And when her wishes were flatly disregarded by her representative in India,—Her Majesty wrote to Lord Cross at greater length: "The reason why the Queen regrets (this) sentence of death being carried out are threefold:—

Threefold Reasons

"First, because she will not be convinced that the seizure in Durbar was right, and thinks it gave the Senapati an excuse for resistance, besides having been on good terms with him for so long.* Secondly, because he was not convicted of wilful murder, and thirdly, because she has a great and strong feeling that the principle of governing India by fear and by crushing them, instead of by firmness and conciliation is one which never will answer in the end and (one) which the Queen-Empress would wish to see more and more altered. To these reasons the Queen would add that hanging a person (and he a Prince) so long after he has been kept a prisoner has something cruel and cold blooded about it."

Nobody could accuse Lord Lansdowne of warmth of blood or feeling! The Queen had told Lord Cross that she intended to write or say nothing to him—but on receiving a personal appeal from the Prince's legal advocate, she put her pride in her pocket, and sent a telegram to Lansdowne asking whether it was possible for him to show leniency. He refused the evident desire of his royal sovereign. Consequently the brother of a ruling sovereign, who was never subject to English law, was publicly killed as a common criminal.

Right and Wrong

Lansdowne salved his conscience by saying that Manipur was a "vassal" state. We know there are such things as vassal states. But what suzerain of a vassal state ever claimed to apply his own criminal law to its rulers and people?

The Queen was right, and the Viceroy as wrong: and the British Cabinet, which agreed with the Queen, but dared not control the Viceroy, was —"English—very English"

* The widow of one of the slain officers (Mrs. Grimwood) spoke well and kindly of him.

JEWS HAPPY U.S. IN WAR

Palestine Press Urges Cooperation With British Jewry

Transocean

ANKARA, January 26.—By the participation of the United States in the war, the longed for moment has come for cooperation between the Jews of Great Britain and the United States.

This is the line now taken by leading writers of the Jewish press in Palestine.

The Jewish newspaper Haaretz declared today that the interests of Jews in Palestine vis-a-vis the Arabs would now be taken into consideration more seriously.

31 WAR HONORS GIVEN

Lieutenant-General Sumita Among Those Decorated for China Service

The 31st conferment of honors on a large number of surviving officers and men who had rendered distinguished services in the China Affair was announced at midnight Monday jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations.

Among those who are given honors are Lieutenant-General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Sumita Military Mission for French Indo-China, now replaced by the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters at Hanoi, Major-General Sadao Ishimoto, and others. Lieutenant-General Sumita has been decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

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Directeur à l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Historiques de la Sorbonne. Archiviste paleographe
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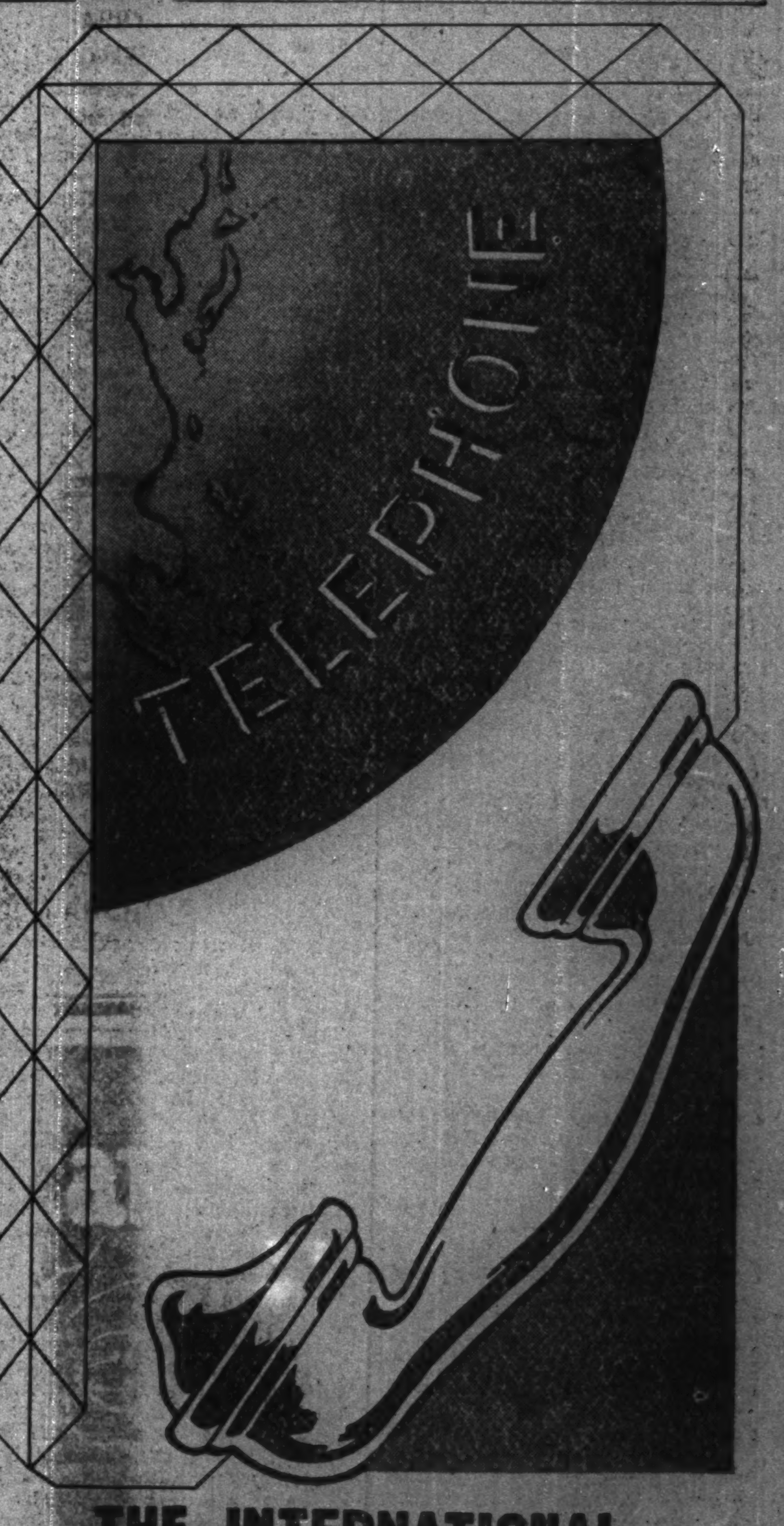


THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

HISTORY OF POTTERY IN JAPAN DISCUSSED

Highest Artistic Development in This Field Reached in Momoyama Period

Japanese pottery reached the highest point in artistic development during the Momoyama and the early years of the Tokugawa era, according to Mosaku Sacumachi, in an article appearing in the magazine, Kokumin Bijutsu.

"Japanese pottery seems to date back to 765 A.D. (the Tempyo era)," the noted connoisseur stated. "The two tri-colored platters belonging to the rare Shosoin collection which were on exhibit last fall at the Imperial Museum may be looked upon as the beginnings of Japanese pottery.

"Much debate had been going on as to these ancient tri-colored potteries. For many years it was thought that they were brought over from China but it has been recently ascertained by Dr. Banjo Nakao, after a careful and minute investigation, that they are genuine Japanese products.

"Authorities on Japanese pottery are quite certain that earthen vessels were made during the Heian-cho and Fujiwara periods but there are very few samples of potteries from these periods which have been left to posterity. However, when we come to the Kamakura period, we find many potteries which have been handed down from generation to generation or which have been excavated—all of which seem to have been made at Seto and are classified now as Seto no Heishi-gama.

"The popularity of tea ceremony during the Ashikaga Shogunate was to prove one of the most stimulating forces in the development of Japanese pottery. The pottery industry prospered throughout the country. The Dark Ages up to the Momoyama period was the silver age in the history of Japanese pottery. And when Toyotomi Hideyoshi became master of the land, tea ceremony received an even greater encouragement and patronage, with the result that Japanese pottery came into its own as a genuine, pure Japanese product, free from extraneous influences. Each locality added its local color to the potteries, gave them a little touch of indigenousness that could not be imitated in other sections of the country. Some of the more important forms of pottery were, according to their place of origin, Bizen, Hagi, Karatsu, Iga and Shinraku. Nearly all the leaders in the field of Japanese pottery at this time were intimately associated with the tea cult. Such were Soshin Shiya, Sen-no-rikyu and Oribe Koda.

"This period, running from the Momoyama to the early years of the Tokugawa period, that is, Kanei, may be called the golden age in the development of Japanese pottery.

"Entering into the Tokugawa era along with the peace and order that was established throughout the country, the pottery industry grew rapidly and in a propitious atmosphere, the industry became nationwide.

"During this period, three brilliant designers appeared to bring the artistic level of Japanese pottery up to a very high level. Some persons claim that these designers made it possible for Japanese pottery to achieve the highest aesthetic level ever attained. These master craftsmen were Do-nyu, Nonk and Koetsu.

"Some eminent craftsmen also appeared during the Kanei era but this period marks the watershed in the history of Japanese pottery. The high form of pottery attained just before the Kanei era now deteriorated and since the Genroku era, the art of pottery manufacture has not been conspicuously noteworthy."

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 3 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk: "The Grand Ideal of the Founding of Japan" by Dr. Koya Nakamura.
7:30 "National Resolution" by Susumu Hirata; Poem Recital by Sekizen Yamada.
8:00 News; Cembalo solo "Italian Concerto" (Bach) and Orchestra "Brandenburg Concerto No. 2. Bach).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 2nd Class Hour.
12:00 Time; News.

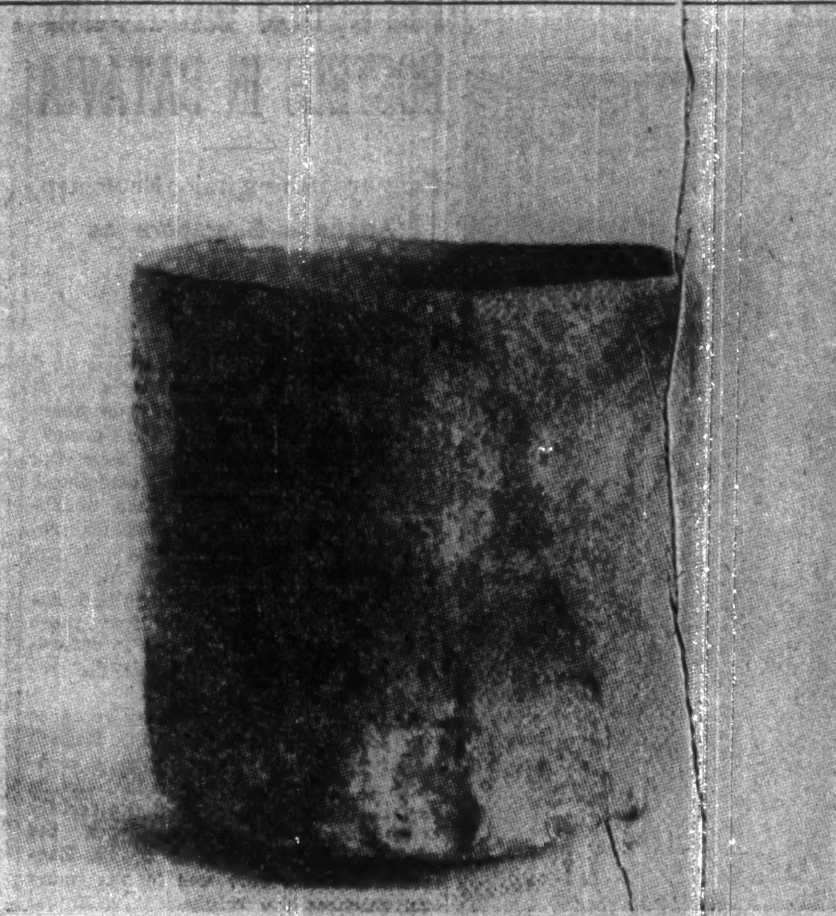
—Afternoon—

1:00 Narration: "Twenty Years in the Dutch East Indies" by Announcer Asanuma.
2:00 National School 6th Class Hour.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Greater East Asia Education" by Baron Kinmochi Okura.
5:00 News; Music.
5:30 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; South Seas Music.
6:30 Taka Trio Chamber Music.
7:00 Time; News.
7:30 Japan Broadcasting Choir.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Popular Songs.
9:00 News; Talk by Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Violin solo by Mitsuye Nishikawa; Piano Accompaniment by Kikuko Naito: "Romance in G major" (Beethoven Op. 40), "Impromptu" (K. Hashimoto) and others.
10:00 Time; War Situation today; News

Simplicity Is Perfection in Art



The pottery industry in Japan seems to have been transplanted from China but after a few centuries after its introduction, Japanese craftsmen succeeded in making pottery which was distinctly free from extraneous influence.

It is a remarkable characteristic of Japanese pottery that the major emphasis has been placed on utility while Chinese craftsmen have placed a greater stress on elaborate decorations and exotic color. There is individuality and originality in Japanese potteries not seen in Chinese earthen vessels.

The flower vase of the type shown left was treasured by art lovers during the Momoyama period. The cup to the right, which was used in tea ceremonies popular in the Ashikaga period, was made by Nanko.

STIRRING LIFE HISTORY OF DR. NOGUCHI TOLD

Japan Scientist Made Greatest Discoveries When Investigating Fields Abandoned by World Famous Bacteriologists

Fourteen years have elapsed since Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, famous Japanese bacteriologist, died, but his name is still fresh in the minds of the Japanese people as one of the world's greatest scientists. There was something so human, charming, heroic, stirring, tragic and fascinating about him that many biographies have been written of him as one of the foremost torch bearers for the present generation of Japan.

Reared in the midst of extreme poverty, he had worked out his destiny by his sheer strength of character and was decorated by many nations of the West and honored by seven of the highest seats of learning in the world with honorary degrees for the great services he rendered for the well being of mankind. As such, his life of poverty, misfortune, struggle, patience, disappointment and success has been an everlasting source of inspiration to Japan's young men, women and children.

In front of a humble farm house on the bank of the Lake Inawashiro in Fukushima Prefecture, in which Dr. Hideyo Noguchi was born, there stands a stone monument. On the face of the monument, at the top, two Japanese characters, meaning "Perseverance," are engraved. In the middle section of the monument, a sentence is engraved in English, reading: "Honesty is the best policy," and another one below it in French, meaning: "Perseverance is hard, but its fruit is sweet." These inscriptions were originally written by Dr. Noguchi in October, 1925, when he was 50 years old. Simple as they are, they are not only valuable lessons to us but accurate commentaries of the eminent scientist's life.

There is no doubt that Dr. Noguchi was a stirring, scientific genius, but at the same time he was a man of perseverance and made supreme efforts to succeed in life in the midst of adversity. Of 53 years of his life, he lived the first 25 years in Japan, but his career in his homeland was not a happy one. He was disciplined by the lash of the whip of adversity but this made a man of him just as a good Japanese sword blade is forged and tempered by repeated heating in a charcoal fire and beating on the anvil. He spent the latter half of his life in the United States and became engaged in his scientific researches with a singleness of purpose until he succeeded in distinguishing himself as one of the world's greatest bacteriologists.

Born on November 9, 1876, in a small old house on a humble homestead on the bank of the Lake Inawashiro in Fukushima Prefecture, he lived his boyhood there under the care of his mother. Sayosuke Noguchi, Dr. Noguchi's father, was a habitual drinker but his mother was a sagacious woman blessed with a strong will power. In the feudal days, the Noguchi family enjoyed comfortable circumstances, but it began its downhill trend until by the time Dr. Noguchi was born it was reduced to straitened conditions, thus Mrs. Noguchi had to be sagacious and look after her home wisely and with determination.

The Noguchi family had a son and daughter, and Dr. Noguchi was the younger of the two. Until he became a young man, his given name was Seisaku. By the time he was born, his father had squandered all his money and the family was plunged into a desperate financial difficulty. What was more, his father finally deserted his home, leaving his wife and two children behind.

Noguchi Burns Himself

It was when Seisaku was three years old that a great misfortune overtook him and his mother. One day late in spring, after making a fire in the hearth, she laid her son by it to rest. Seeing that Seisaku was asleep, she went into the garden to get some vegetables when she suddenly heard him screaming. Rushing back into the house she was shocked by the horrible sight which met her—her son was in the fire place, writhing and screaming and in great agony. She frantically pulled him out of the hearth, although it was nearly too late. Seisaku's life was saved but his left hand was burned and inflamed beyond recovery.

For three weeks, Mrs. Noguchi held her suffering son in her arms day and night and gave him the tender care which only a mother can possibly give. She begged the Goddess of Mercy to forgive her for having neglected her child and fervently prayed for his quick recovery. The spot in the garden before the Noguchi's house, on which a small temple now stands, is the site at which Mrs. Noguchi heard that tragic scream when Seisaku rolled into the hearth and the image of the Goddess of Mercy, consecrated in the temple, is the one to whom she offered her prayers.

Under the loving care of his mother, Seisaku escaped from death, but his left hand ultimately became deformed and he lost the complete use of his fingers. His misfortune was three-fold, for he was the son of a family in extreme penury, deserted by his father and a cripple for life. Nevertheless, he was an ambitious lad. His mother loved him passionately and, being keenly conscious that it was her carelessness he had to thank for his deformed hand, she made all possible efforts to provide him with some special advantage. She spared no efforts in her work, sometimes peddling fish she caught in Lake Inawashiro and at others traveling a distance of more than 25 miles afoot to the city of Wakamatsu with a large bundle on her back in order to earn what little she could to support her family.

In spite of all these hardships and difficulties, she brought up Seisaku carefully and in 1883 when he was seven, she sent him to the Mitsuwa Primary School in the village. As time went on, Seisaku proved himself to be a brilliant scholar and this greatly comforted her.

But despite the great love between mother and son, their relations with the outside world were quite different. The boy was teased and abused by his school mates because his left hand was deformed and presented an ugly sight. The school children disdainfully looked down upon him for being the crippled son of a poor family and nicknamed him "crippled Seisaku." This abuse of her son by the school children cut Mrs. Noguchi to her heart and she often wept bitterly over it. Many a time Seisaku gnashed his teeth for the insult and contempt thus heaped upon him and it was under such circumstances that his patience and perseverance were tried and cultivated from his boyhood.

Shows His Brilliance

Seisaku completed his junior primary school course of four years. His mother, who knew her son's ability wished to send him to the senior primary school, but she was not sure whether she was equal to the task because of the higher fees. It happened that just at about this time, however, Mr. Kobayashi, one of the teachers at the senior primary school at Inawashiro, who recognized that Seisaku was a promising scholar, extended a helping hand toward the Noguchi family. He encouraged Mrs. Noguchi and her son and promised them financial aid if Seisaku wished to receive higher education.

Under this arrangement, Seisaku was able to enter the senior primary school and soon became the head of his class. In a year or two, he could even coach lower class students as an assistant teacher and thus earn some money.

So gradually the unfortunate cripple's outlook on life became brighter. As Seisaku demonstrated his high scholastic ability, became the head of his class and promoted to the post of part-time assistant teacher, the contempt and disdain his class mates had cherished toward him gradually turned to an attitude of respect and esteem. It was under such circumstances that the students and teachers of the senior primary school sympathized with crippled Seisaku and started to raise a fund so that he might receive an operation of his withered hand.

In those days, one Dr. Kanae Watabe, who received his medical training in the United States, was practicing in the city of Wakamatsu, about 25 miles from Inawashiro. He was a progressive man and the pioneer of the movement for the abolition of the old fashioned coiffure of Japanese woman as unhealthy and too expensive. He was a graduate of the same school Seisaku was attending. Impressed by the movement the students and teachers of his Alma Mater started, he finally undertook to operate on Seisaku. After the operation, Seisaku's hand continued to look ugly, but his fingers, which had hitherto been bunched together were finally separated.

Seisaku Graduates

In March, 1893, Seisaku graduated from the school at the age of 17 and he obtained work, thanks to the good office of Mr. Kobayashi, his teacher and benefactor, at the office of Dr. Watabe as an attendant. During his incumbency, he studied medicine under his master's guidance and foreign languages such as English German and French from foreign missionaries and others. As he was very industrious and intelligent, he made rapid progress in all branches of study.

Seisaku remained with Dr. Watabe and studied medicine under him for three years. At the age of 20, he decided to leave the city of Wakamatsu for Tokyo to pursue his medical studies at a high seat of learning. It was in September, 1896, that he left Wakamatsu for Tokyo, bidding a fond farewell to his mother, Dr. Watabe, Mr. Kobayashi and others who were particularly interested in him.

About one month later, he surprised his mother and all his friends by passing the preliminary medical examinations he took as a necessary step before taking the major examinations which qualified him to practice medicine. All his friends were well aware of the fact that he possessed an unusually brilliant brain and was a hard worker, but none of them ever dreamed that he could succeed in the examination with such scanty preparation as he made in his spare time while he was with Dr. Watabe. In November of the same year, he got a job through his friend Morinosuke Chiwaki, as ringer of the school bell at the Takayama Dental College and devoted his spare time to the study of German from a German lady. In May, 1897, he entered the Saisei Medical College at the age of 21 to prepare himself to take the major medical examinations. He passed the ordeal again to the surprise of all concerned. But the students of the dental college, received another and perhaps greater surprise when he reappeared at the college, this time as a lecturer instead of a bell ringer.

But he was unhappy because with his ugly left hand, he could see no chance of ever becoming a successful practitioner. In such a frame of mind, he identified himself with the Juntendo Medical Office as an assistant doctor, but here he was placed to take charge of the medical magazines the office published instead of looking after patients. His ugly left hand took the joy out of his life wherever he went. It served him as a whip of stern discipline and made a man of him. After five months of service, he resigned and obtained employment at the Kitazato Infections Diseases Research Institute, but here too he had to work as a librarian instead of research worker.

It was about that time that he read a novel and became abjectly disgusted with his given name because a medical student in the novel, who was leading a life of debauchery, had the same name. He wrote to Mr. Kobayashi about this and vilalge office at home to have his name changed to Hideyo.

While he was a librarian at the Kitazato Infections Diseases Research Institute, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research discoverer of bacteria of dysentery, came to Japan from the United States and visited the institute. On that occasion Hideyo Noguchi was appointed to act as a guide for the American scientist during his sightseeing tour of the capital. In the course of conversation, he told to Dr. Flexner his ambition to go to the United States to work at some American medical laboratory. The American scientist in an off hand way expressed his approval of Noguchi's plan, but the latter took his remark very seriously.

Since his meeting with the American scientist, Noguchi after considerable deliberation finally resolved to go to the United States. In order to save money for that purpose, he quit his job at the institute and tried several others merely for the purpose of increasing his income, but all his efforts failed him and finally he was forced to appeal again to Morinosuke Chiwaki, his old friend, for a loan to finance his journey Chiwaki had no ready cash, but he managed to obtain ¥300 by pawning all the new silk kimono his recently married wife brought with her from her home.

It was on December 5, 1900, when he was 24 years old, that Noguchi left Yokohama for the United States. Upon arriving at his destination in the latter part of the month, he immediately called on Dr. Flexner with the intention of finding some work. To his great disappointment, however, the American scientist told him that he had no vacant chair to provide for a foreign research worker, but in the course of conversation, he asked Noguchi whether he had any knowledge of snake poison. The young man knew nothing of the subject and he told him so frankly.

After Noguchi took leave of Dr. Flexner, he was greatly disappointed and finally fell victim of despair. One day as he was brooding over the American scientist's remark about snake poison, a bright idea dawned upon him. On the following morning, he went to the State Library in a more cheerful frame of mind and started to read books on the subject day after day for a week, eating very little in order to save time for reading. At the end of the week, he called on the American scientist once more and reported to him on the result of his brief research on snake poison.

Dr. Flexner, who was a man of foresight, appreciated Noguchi's enthusiasm and anxiety to become a somebody. As he read through the report the young Japanese had prepared, he recognized in him a fine quality that promised him a future as a scientific research worker and made him his assistant. What was more, he persuaded Dr. Mitchel, a biologist, who succeeded his father's research work on snake poison, to become Noguchi's guardian.

Thus young Noguchi's star of fortung began to rise. He no longer had to worry about his future on account of his ugly hand, for he was now engaged in research work on snake poison. In November of 1901, he attended the Congress of National Academy of Science at the age of 25, and after Dr. Flexner delivered a lecture on snake poison, young Noguchi had the honor of explaing before eminent scientists the results of his experiments with snake poison. At this meeting, he received a special research fund from the National Academy of Science through the recommendation of Dr. Mitchel to continue his research work on the subject. In October of 1902, he was appointed to the position of assistant professor of pathology at Pennsylvania University and in March, 1903, he was granted a sum of money for the publication of his findings on snake poison and promoted to senior assistant professor at the university.

(To Be Continued)

ALL SCIENCE BODIES TO BE COORDINATED

Duty of Technical Board Clarified by Vice-President Dr. Koroku Wada

In response to the demand for the clarification of the work of the Technical Board by leading scientists, technicians and industrialists of this country, Dr. Koroku Wada, vice-president of the board stated that its purpose is to unite and coordinate scientific projects and requested their cooperation for the smooth operation of the board in an article contributed to the Asahi Monday.

His statement follows:

"First of all, I ask you to understand the Technical Board is not an organ designed to devote itself to the study of science and technique but is an administrative organ intended for placing under its control, civilian as well as government research institutes so that they may display their efficiency to the fullest extent. Therefore, the board is, as it were, playing the role of a lubricant or catalyzer.

"In instituting the new organ, emphasis was laid upon aeronautics because of its importance under the current situation. But is not an organ intended merely for that purpose. We are interested in all fields of science directly or indirectly concerned with all the departments of industries.

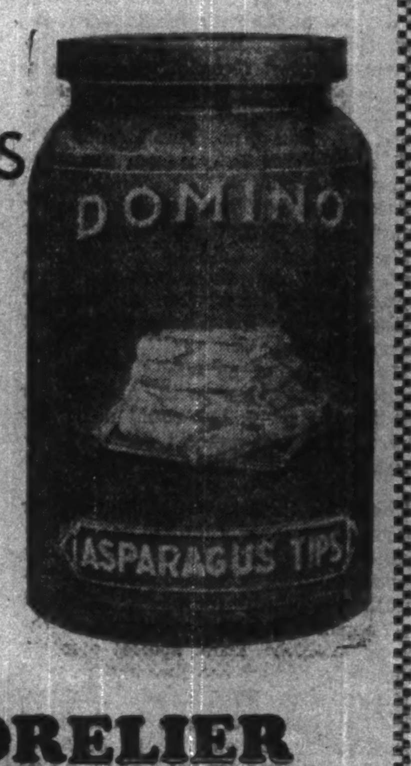
"We are well aware that the present scale of the board is not large enough to meet the current demand, and so the board is to be extended in its structure. And we can further say that we will do our best to make the board literally the general staff office for science in this country."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mrs. T. D. Wright, wife of T. D. Wright, passed away at her residence, 124 Yamate on February 1st, 1942. Interment took place at the Yokohama Foreign Cemetery, February 3rd.

Mr. Wright wishes to express his sincere thanks for flowers and kind words of sympathy received on the occasion of his recent bereavement.

DOMINO
BRAND



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Help Wanted

GERMAN firm in Tokyo requires experienced, reliable and efficient bookkeeper. Please apply stating particulars to Box 12, Japan Times, Tokyo.

VACANCY in German firm for lady office clerk, with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably some accounting. Apply stating particulars to Box 13, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED immediately cook-amah for foreign family of three. Good salary. Box 16, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG Chinese boy wanted immediately in bachelor's house to help Chinese cook. Reply Box 6, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK, male, long experienced with foreign family, references, understands English. Apply Shinkichi Machida, 66, 1-chome, Kitagata-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, middle-aged Japanese, well experienced, honest, sober, trustworthy, economical management, speaks English, references. Box 10, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SINGLE German wants to rent European or Japanese furnished house. Azabu or Akasaka preferred. Box 11, Japan Times, Tokyo.

THAI diplomat wants to rent completely furnished house, European style, with garage, central heating and garden. Rent ¥500 to ¥700 per month. Write to Thai Embassy, No. 52 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka.

For Rent, Tokyo

IMMEDIATELY small furnished room in foreign house, Nogizaka. Box 15, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

LARGE foreign house, furnished, complete with telephone and electric refrigerator. Convenient to bus and tram. Apply Box 585, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Lost

LOST at Yokohama (probably Motomachi) several days ago, golden watch chain with inlay. Finder please apply to No. 109 Yamate, Yokohama or phone Honkyoku 4357.

Instruction Wanted

INSTRUCTION in Japanese script wanted by young German lady, preferably in Yokohama. Has some knowledge of spoken language. Please apply Box 584, Japan Times, Yokohama.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Instruction

EXPERIENCED Japanese student gives Japanese lessons—classics, history, etiquette—to foreigners. Please reply Box 9, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons given in English at pupil's home. Many years' experience in this line and some knowledge of German and Spanish. Moderate fee. Apply personally for particulars, to Seikichi Miwa, 119, 1-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs: George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BERLITZ Lehrbuch fuer den Unterricht in den neueren Sprachen—Deutsch fuer Erwachsene: Teil I u. Teil II. The latest edition preferred. Please write to Box 8, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BOOKS, new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

GRAMOPHONES, records electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1559.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

LADY'S Ski shoes, in good condition, size 38, wanted to buy. Box 17, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 584, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4443.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 85, Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 23517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura-Munetomo Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye-specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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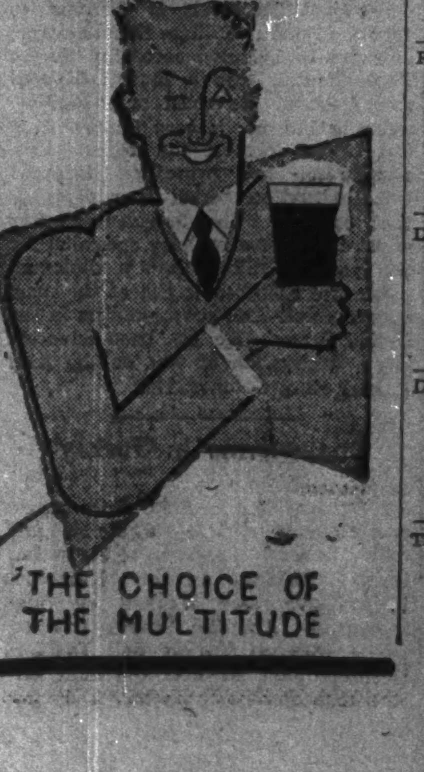

THE CHOICE OF
THE MULTITUDE

PREMATURE OPTIMISM DEPRECATED BY KISHI

Commerce Minister in Radiocast Warns Against Feeling Controls Will Pass

MERGERS ARE CONTINUING

Importance of Productivity Upsurge, Smooth Distribution Reiterated

It is a gross mistake to think that Japan will soon pass out of the wartime controlled economy as the raw materials of the South will begin to pour into the country in a steady stream in the immediate future, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi warned the nation in his radio speech broadcast on a nationwide hook-up Sunday evening.

He also affirmed that the merger of small industrial enterprises and trading companies in this country would be necessary even if the importation of various goods in enormous quantities from the south-western Pacific area became possible.

High lights of his radio talk were as follows:

"Japan needs much more goods than before for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Accordingly, the Japanese Government must adhere to the same policy in its economic operations. For the development of natural resources in the southern regions, we need capital, labor and materials. At the same time, we need a fleet of freighters in order to bring the products of the South back to this country. Moreover, the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere will take a long time. So we must contrive to utilize the amounts of materials now available for the time being.

Output Boost Vital

"It is of utmost importance that in the fields of industry and commerce, productivity be enhanced further and the distribution of materials made smoother than ever through the amalgamation of small industrial and commercial interests, and that the surplus energies thus saved be put into the production of goods more vital for the defense of the country. Some people are inclined to think that the decrease in the supply of goods in Japan during the last few years has necessitated the elimination of small industrialists and traders. It is partly true, but people must remember the fact that Japan was overcrowded with small industrialists and merchants even before the outbreak of the China Affair when the supply of commodities was plentiful.

"From this point of view, it is absurd to think that Japan will be able to proceed without effecting the elimination of small merchants and industrialists if the country can get in abundance the materials it needs from the South. The Government, therefore, is resolved to push the amalgamation of small industrial and commercial enterprises more vigorously this year."

EXPLAINS TO COMMITTEE ABOUT TWO SILK ISSUES

Upward Trand in Domestic Silk Use Seen as Other Materials Decline

An admission on the current high price of meisen-silk cloth and an announcement on the Government's intention to lower it for the benefit of popular consumers as well as the unlikelihood of any marked boost in the exports of silk goods to the countries of the South in view of the small purchasing power of the people of that region, were made by Shigeyoshi Kajiwara, Director of Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the Settlement Committee of the House of Representatives, Saturday, reports the Chugai.

Questioned on the cause of the current high price for meisen-silk, (a brand of silk cloth for popular consumption) Director Kajiwara, replied:

"One frequently hears complaints against the current high price of meisen-silk. Heretofore silk cloth of this class was made from comparatively low grade silk unfit for export, or by mixing with other materials. More recently the supply of low grade silk has declined, and relatively high quality silk was used. This caused the rise in price of meisen-silk. The Government seeks to improve the situation by requiring increased production of meisen-silk of better durability at lower price."

In answer to another opinion expressed in the same committee to the effect that it should be possible to boost the Japanese silk exports to the southwestern Pacific region, Mr. Kajiwara said:

"It is rather doubtful if Japanese silk goods exports to the South could be increased at the stage of the war in view of the problematial purchasing power of the people of that region. Since silk goods are well adapted to the climate of the South, lowering their price by mixing with rayon may indeed help to boost exports. But, if it is an over-supply of silk which Japanese silk industrialists are worrying about, they can rest at peace, for the domestic silk consumption is rapidly increasing as a result of the declining supply of other fibrous materials for textiles."

New Iron Issues

New issues of the Japan Iron Works' debentures amounting to ¥40,000,000 will be floated on February 19 through the underwriters' syndicate. The interest rate on the new loan was fixed at 4.3 per cent per annum.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.90	+ .40
N.Y.K., new short-term	98.50	+ .15
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.70	+ .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.46	— .03
Government bonds, Kogo 5%	106.40	+ .05

PRICES SENSITIVE ON STOCK MARKET

Tokyo Exchange, New, Sustained, While Miscellaneous Move Up and Down

The bourse issue was maintained while miscellaneous shares moved up and down nervously on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

From the very beginning, a calm sentiment prevailed in the market, and accordingly almost all shares remained quiet all through the morning session except Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and coal shares, the former skyrocketing by ¥7 in one call as a result of the rumors that the capitalization of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company would be greatly increased in the near future.

After having moved back and forth within a narrow range during the early calls of the morning, Tokyo Exchange became firm toward the close of the morning session.

Soon after the opening of the afternoon session, the bourse issue surmounted the ¥133 mark, but slipped down from there shortly afterward as most traders declined to offer higher prices for the stock.

Following the termination of forced liquidations, shipping and fiber shares recovered a bit, and fluctuated in a slack atmosphere.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.7	d .7	66.0	66.3
Do. new (25)	36.5	d .4	36.9	37.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.5	...	155.6	155.6
Do. new (25)	97.9	d .5	98.1	98.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)		...	101.1	101.9
Do. new (37½)	91.5	...	91.8	91.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.9	d .5	33.8	33.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			74.3	74.7
Electro-chemical (50)	60.8	...	61.1	...
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.5	...	63.4	64.5
Japan Mining (50)	61.8	...	62.3	62.5
Manchuria Industries	59.0	...	58.9	...
Tokyo Stock Exch	...	d1.3	...	134.8
Do. new (50)	133.0	d1.4	133.9	134.7

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	...	d1.0	...	113.4
Do. new (37½)	96.8	u .3	97.3	98.5
O. S. K. (50)	161.9	d .3	102.7	103.6
Do. new (37½)	86.6	d .3	87.3	87.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.1	...	83.7	84.3
Do. new (25)	55.5	d .4	55.6	56.1
Uraga Dock (50)	136.9	u .3	89.4	90.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	106.6	d .8	107.1	108.8
Hitachi Works (50)	76.7	d .1	76.9	75.3
Iwaki Colliery (50)	...	u .4	...	...
Steel Tube (50)	77.0	d .9	77.8	78.3

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)	...		...	...
Japan Fat (50)	...	d .3	64.0	...
Japan Soda (25)	30.0	d .3	30.3	30.6
Japan Oil (50)	...	d .9	82.4	83.0
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.0	d .4	50.4	51.1
Nichiro Fishery (50)	...		...	75.2
Shochiku (50)	...	d .3	...	...

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.5	133.0	132.5	132.9
N. Y. K. old	111.2	111.6	111.2	112.3
N. Y. K. new	96.6	97.3	96.5	97.3
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.2	154.5	154.2	154.1
Do. new	97.6	97.7	97.2	97.7
Teikoku Rayon n.	91.3	91.5	91.3	91.3
Osaka Stock new	72.3	72.5	72.3	72.6
S. M. Railway	68.5	....	....	68.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	107.0	106.9	....	106.7
Hitachi Works	76.2	76.2	76.1	76.2
Japan Steel Tube	77.3	77.3	76.9	77.2
Japan Oil	82.0	82.0	81.9	82.2
Japan Mining	61.9	61.9	61.8	61.8
Manchuria Ind	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6

FRENCH INDO-CHINA AGREES

Trade Agreement Concluded by Taiwan East Asia Federation

A trade agreement has been concluded between the Taiwan East Asia Trade Federation and the economic authorities of the French Indo-China government, it is reported.

The Taiwan East Asia Trade Federation dispatched its agents to French Indo-China for market survey, in the wake of the conclusion of the trade pact between Japan and French Indo-China, under the direction of the Southseas Trade Association. Its earnest efforts for the development of new market in French Indo-China have now borne fruit.

A new trade understanding having recently been reached between it and French Indo-China authorities, the Taiwan East Asia Trade Federation received its export quota officially from the Southseas Trade Society. The principal articles which Taiwan is entitled to export to French Indo-China are cardboard paper, tea, camphor, sardine, and some tinned goods. Value and quantity of Taiwan exports will be notified later. In addition to the above-named articles Taiwan is allowed to make shipments of some soya-bean sauce, tinned green peas, and other specified goods in compliance with an expressed desire of French Indo-China, it is added.

TEXTILES SUPPLIED TO BALANCE DEMAND

Development of Cotton Output In China for Independence In Co-Prosperity Sphere

CUT WITH FOREIGN TRADE

Transporation Problems Can Be Solved by Using Local Supplies

The past five years was a period of retrogression and retrenchment for the cotton spinning industry in Japan, begins Eikichi Terada, Chief of the Planning Department of the Dai-Nippon Spinners' Federation, in his article in the monthly magazine, Kogyo-Kokusaku. Since Britain and American froze Japanese assets on July 25, 1941, not a single bale of American and Indian cotton has been imported into Japan, and the Japanese spinners have, for the most part, been consuming their old stocks, some Chinese cotton, staple fibre, raw silk, nemp and other fibers. This is an emergency for the Japanese cotton spinning industry, but at the same time an unique chance for making it quite independent of the foreign supply of raw cotton. In fact, the cessation of importation of foreign goods is creating and extending industries in Japan. At present we are rather hard up for raw cotton, but it is a good time now to launch a far-reaching cotton policy while we can still get along with the old stock, states Mr. Terada.

The stoppage of importation of raw cotton has shortened the supply of cotton fabrics in Japan as a matter of course. The total demand for these in Japan may be estimated at 800,000,000 lbs. against which the domestic supply of raw silk, Chosen cotton and other natural fibres is 160,000,000 lbs., quotes Mr. Terada from his Federation's returns. Taking into consideration the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the populations of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies total 700,000,000, and granting that each person in these countries consumes 4 lbs. of textile material a year, the total consumption comes to 2,800,000,000 lbs., while the total supply of textile materials in the same sphere is given as 1,056,000,000 lbs. for raw cotton, 300,000,000 lbs. for wool, 300,000,000 lbs. for hemp and the like, 1,300,000 lbs. for domestic silk cocoons, 7,500,000 lbs. for wild silk cocoons, 4,900,000 lbs. for rayon and staple fiber, and 570,000,000 lbs. for re-manufactured and miscellaneous textile materials, making a total of 2,850,000,000 lbs.

Supply and Demand Balance

The Japanese supply of textile materials is too small for the demand, but when the total supply in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is taken into account, the supply and demand almost balance as may be noted from the above figures.

The above estimate of raw cotton production in the sphere consists of 7,000,000 piculs in China and 1,000,000 piculs in Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo, and should the Chinese crop fail and fall off to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 piculs as in 1941, the balance would fall by say, 500,000,000 lbs. The Chinese of cotton crop condition thus has very much to do with the question of the self-sufficiency of textile materials in the sphere.

Nothing is so cheap, so strong, so great in production and so easy in cultivation as raw cotton, continues Mr. Terada. Before the present war, Germany planned a great extension in her staple fiber production because of the impossibility of growing raw cotton for its own needs. If Germany were positioned like Japan, efforts would have been made for increasing the raw cotton crop in China. Staple fiber, however strong, could not be more than a tenths as strong as raw cotton and is not so much cheaper. Japan being the leader of China and Manchoukuo ought to think of the production of hemp and wool there before that of staple fiber, which may be put out chiefly in a country, where it is hopeless to produce other fiber.

In Japan, a project is under consideration for the disposal of 50 per cent of the total number of cotton spindles, of which 30 per cent will be spared and 20 per cent scrapped. Considering, however, that Japan has the responsibility of solving the question for the peoples of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, this project may have to be given second thought, according to Mr. Terada's opinion.

Cotton Industry for China

North China has been solidified in a period of five years, and Central China is being re-built. The question now is how to administer the affairs of North and Central China. In the early stage of the China affair, Mr. Terada emphasized the utmost importance of promoting at first public and cultural enterprises there; for the Japanese industrial activities in China had been almost entirely confined to cotton spinning, with the exception of some small trades and industries. In the subsequent five years, public and cultural enterprises have been developed, such an traffic, telephone, telegraph, radio, and aviation services, although still not entirely satisfactory; and it is now time, Mr. Terada considers, for Japan to greatly promote different lines of industry on the basis of these enterprises. The advance of the Japanese cotton spinning industry there should be thought over anew and planned under a far-reaching policy, having regard to the future of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This Japanese industry has seen advanced there through long years of experience and is highly respected by the Chinese. It is the only Japanese industry which is second to none in the world, and this political machinery of great reserve strength, should be utilized, advocates Mr. Terada. Fortunately, there is a considerable number of idle cotton spindles in Japan.

Send Spindles to China

If anybody thinks of the restoration of the importation of American and Indian cotton to the former condition upon the end of the present war, that is a great error, Mr. Terada says. Japan should seize the present opportunity to sever connection with the American and Indian raw cotton trade forever and lay plans for obtaining a sufficient supply of cotton goods in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Simultaneously, the idle cotton spindles should be transferred to China as quickly as possible, so that China will be made the headquarters of the cotton spinning industry with at least 15,000,000 spindles, under the direction of the Japanese, whose talent for making cheap goods will be put to more use there than in Japan, and textile materials as required in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be supplied cheaper and easier than hitherto.

By dividing the spindles from Japan into ten groups, and installing each group in an important place on the Hsinking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, and Hsinking-Shanhaikwan Railway lines, where town planning is going on, the production of raw cotton in North and Central China will be doubled from the present amount of 12,500,000 piculs. The cultivated areas of raw cotton there at present occupy only about 10 per cent of the total area of cleared land, and this can be doubled by using only an additional 20 per cent of the area. If the seed is improved, it would be easy to obtain 30,000,000 piculs of raw cotton from the same tracts of land. For this, an agricultural experimental station should be established in each of the above places under the control of a spinning mill, proposes Mr. Terada, who believes that the best way for increasing raw cotton production in China will be to set up as many spinning mills as possible and improve the raw cotton crop under the control of the mills. One thing to be considered in this connection is the question of rice in China, the shortage of which may be met by increasing its yield in French Indo-China, which is the largest producer of rice and is best suited to its cultivation.

Exchange of Products

Each country in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should do its best to increase its special products, as for instance, foodstuffs in Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines and French Indo-China, textiles in China, mineral oil and rubber in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Japan should lead these countries technically and supply them with cotton, silk, hemp and woolen fabrics, chemical fibers, and iron and steel goods in large quantities, while Japan and China receive supplies of grain from them, each thus discharging its duty to the other and all co-existing and co-prospering.

The questions of transportation, labor, electric power, and building materials will come up in connection with the transfer of Japanese spindles and their operations in China. But these can be solved, Mr. Terada believes, by doubling or trebling the present transport capacity of freight on Japanese passenger boats by carrying principally freight instead of passengers, obtaining local coal, of which there is unlimited supply there, and by using local wood as part of the building materials, and by using Chinese labor to a large extent thus making the local people prosperous. Japanese and Chinese economic co-operation and good neighborliness may be accomplished and the Japanese textile industry will have a bright future, concludes Mr. Terada.

North China Planters to Be Subsidized For Improvement in Varieties of Cotton

Japan will give subsidies to cotton growers in North China for the purpose of improving the species of the cotton grown there and of boosting the output, declared Chinhiko Usami, chief of the economic section of the China Affairs Board at the meeting of the House of Representatives Pension Bill Committee Saturday, the Miyako reports.

"Cotton in North China is very important for the economy of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, because only a few countries in the co-prosperity sphere are rich in fiber resources at present," he said. "The Japanese Government fully aware of this fact, is sparing no effort to improve the species of the North China cotton and increase the production, although the North China Development Corporation and the Central China Development Corporation are at present not engaged in the cultivation of cotton there.

"The Japanese Government is now considering the establishment of associations for the improvement of the species of Chinese cotton, one in North China and another in Central China, through which subsidies will be given to cotton growers. During the 1940-41 period, considerable increase was shown in the output of cotton in China, and the increase was specially noticeable along the basin of the Yellow River. A five-year plan to boost the output of cotton in North China three times has already been brought into full play.

"The salt production in North China is large, but at present, it is still impossible for this country to get salt from there freely due to the fact that peace and order in that part of China are not fully restored as yet, and salt manufacturers there are not recovered completely from the damage incurred by them following floods a few years ago. Nevertheless considerable amount of salt was sent to Japan from North China last year, and if current shipping conditions in Japan improve further, more salt will be transported from there this year."

ENEMY SHIPS TAKEN TO BE WIDELY USED

Communications Minister Tells Peers Committee Loss of Transports Quite Small

The loss of military transports since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is not so large as generally is to be expected in a conflict of the magnitude of that war, declared Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima in the plenary session of the budget committee of the House of Peers Saturday. The Minister also said that the Government was now considering the transfer of captured vessels to owners of the transports to cover the losses which they have been or will be incurred.

This declaration came in reply to an interpellation by Tatsujiro Hashimoto, of the Kenkyukai, who wanted to know the Government's policy to compensate the losses of mercantile ships chartered by the Army and Navy. The Minister continued as follows:

"At present, the Army and Navy give cash to owners of military transports in compensation for their losses in accordance with the current prices of vessels, but negotiations on the transfer of captured craft instead of cash are now being conducted between the Army and Navy, and the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry.

Hundreds Being Built

Ships whose construction has already been compiled on shipyards are estimated at several hundred aggregating about 1,000,000 tons. All these craft will be built in accordance with the standard which was adopted by the Communications Ministry. Half of the Government's subsidies for the encouragement of shipbuilding will be given to shipowners and the remaining half to shipbuilders.

"The Government has no intention of raising the freightage, although the construction cost made a considerable rise owing to the upward trend of materials."

When Dr. Takuo Godo, of the Kenkyukai, asked as to the demand and supply condition of electric power for this year, the Communications Minister replied that electric power would be distributed under the priorities principle. Although the generation of hydro-electric power is now in good condition, the Minister added, continuous efforts will be made to improve the transportation of coal for power generation.

Canners Meet

The inaugural meeting of the Japan Canning Control Company, capitalized at ¥6,000,000, was held Saturday at the Chuotei Restaurant, Marunouchi, Hachiya Kohama, former governor of Shizuoka, was elected the president of the firm.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 9
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,905,180
Over Issues	295,180
Deposits	691,473
Loans	575,474

Bill Clearings

February 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	162,767	102,283
Balance	28,018	16,315

LABOR EFFICIENCY STIMULATED BY WAR

Data Show Increase of 45 Per Cent; Attendance Markedly Improves

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia stirred up factory workers and miners to such an extent that labor efficiency has improved by 45 per cent.

There had been various difficult problems confronting Japan's industrial world before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The problem of how to prevent the dimunition of labor efficiency and how to improve it, attracted the keenest attention of the Government and economic circles. There are no more effective measure than to boost labor efficiency to satisfy with a limited labor the increasing demand for national defense commodities.

Industrialists as well as Government officials took all possible measures to materialize this simple principle, including the payment of extra wages for encouraging of punctuality and diligence at the factories. The result of these endeavors, however, was not so successful, contrary to expectations the efficiency of labor did not improve but rather continued to decline. Shortage of materials and equipment and the decrease of skilled workers in percentage against unskilled workers were very important factors, but the fundamental factor lay in the spiritual field; namely, workers did not feel inclined wholeheartedly to cooperate in the efforts of Industrialists. However hard the authorities and factory leaders may encourage the furtherance of labor efficiency, good results cannot be expected if there is no will on the side of workers themselves.

Before the outbreak of war, the United States, economic pressure against Japan was steadily strengthened; distribution condition of daily necessities at home turned from bad to worse—such a situation was not bearable for the Japanese who like to keep cheerful more than other peoples. Workers could not feel inclined to make desperate efforts toward the improvement of the efficiency, although they realized the necessity.

Attendance Was 82%

In those days, the rate of attendance of workers at factories in Tokyo averaged 86 in the monthly manufacturing industry and 82 in dock yards. These percentages cannot be considered good in an emergency such as at present.

Fortunately, various stumbling blocks which had stood in the way of improvement of labor efficiency began to disappear on December 8, 1941, when the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was issued. The Imperial Rescript deeply impressed the general public, casting a bright light on their future. Every Japanese renewed his determination to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and began to concentrate his whole energy into the accomplishment of this mission assigned to him.

Factory workers also have been thoroughly aroused and have begun to make redoubled efforts toward the production expansion of vital commodities. This fact is clearly proved by the results of investigation of labor conditions which disclose that the rate of attendance has recently improved by 9 per cent in the machinery manufacturing industry in Tokyo and 17 per cent in the shipbuilding industry. This decrease of absentees surely has exercised a favorable effect on productive efficiency. The productive capacity of industries is understood to have increased by 4.5 per cent since the armed clash with United States and British forces.

To Control Fluor-Spar

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to create a Japan Fluor-Spar Control Company for the improved supply of this article. A meeting of interested circles was held at the Commerce and Industry Ministry Monday.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

Malaya's Importance

After note has been taken of the strategic phase of Japan's successful campaign in the Malay Peninsula, it is in order to make estimate of the economic side of the area which has been brought under the control of Japanese arms in the opening phase of the War of Greater East Asia.

The importance of Singapore has in the past eclipsed that of Malaya. This has been said due, to some extent, to the wary attitude with which Britain's Imperialistic policy is often directed.

Be that as it may, there is no question that Malaya has been one of the richest parts of the British Empire. The importance of Malaya is derived from its abundant resources in tin and rubber, two essential materials for modern industry. In tin and rubber the Peninsula has been the world's leading producer. It is least surprising that by exploitation of their resources Britain has been reaping enormous profits.

Malaya has assumed a scarcely less important position as supplier of raw materials to the United States. For the past quarter of a century the American metallurgical refineries and automobile manufacturers have depended on the Straits Settlements for the great bulk of tin and rubber. Japanese control of the Peninsula must necessarily mean the complete suspension of these supplies. This situation must be met in the face of the mounting demands for these products under the exigencies of war.

It may be learned from statistical returns that in the year 1939, one of the latest years available, the United States took 54 per cent of the total exports of rubber and 69 per cent of the total exports of tin from Malaya. In the following year American imports of these products, respectively, moved up to 57 and 78 per cent of the total exports, indicating expanding wartime demands.

British pressure on the Malay Peninsula increased in proportion to its rise in industrial and other importance. For instance, we know from records that when the British Government was to fortify the island of Singapore, it imposed on the Federated States of Malaya a total levy of £2 million. For the interest of British industries, heavy recruiting was made of Malayan, Indian and Chinese labor for development of tin mines and rubber estates. It would be no exaggeration to say that Britain's industrial development in Malaya has been made largely through exploitation of cheap indigenous labor.

The Indian laborers worked chiefly on rubber estates and the Chinese in tin mines. These working men were driven to labor under no guarantee against discharge. Among them an exceedingly high rate of mortality prevailed due to the miserable conditions in which they were compelled to work. British capital which hyprocritically poses as China's protector and benefactor had no scruple to enslave her people in Malaya. This may be taken as a typical case showing how the American and British policies may be dressed in the garb of hypocrisy in one instance and how it may be pursued in their true color, according to the interests to be served.

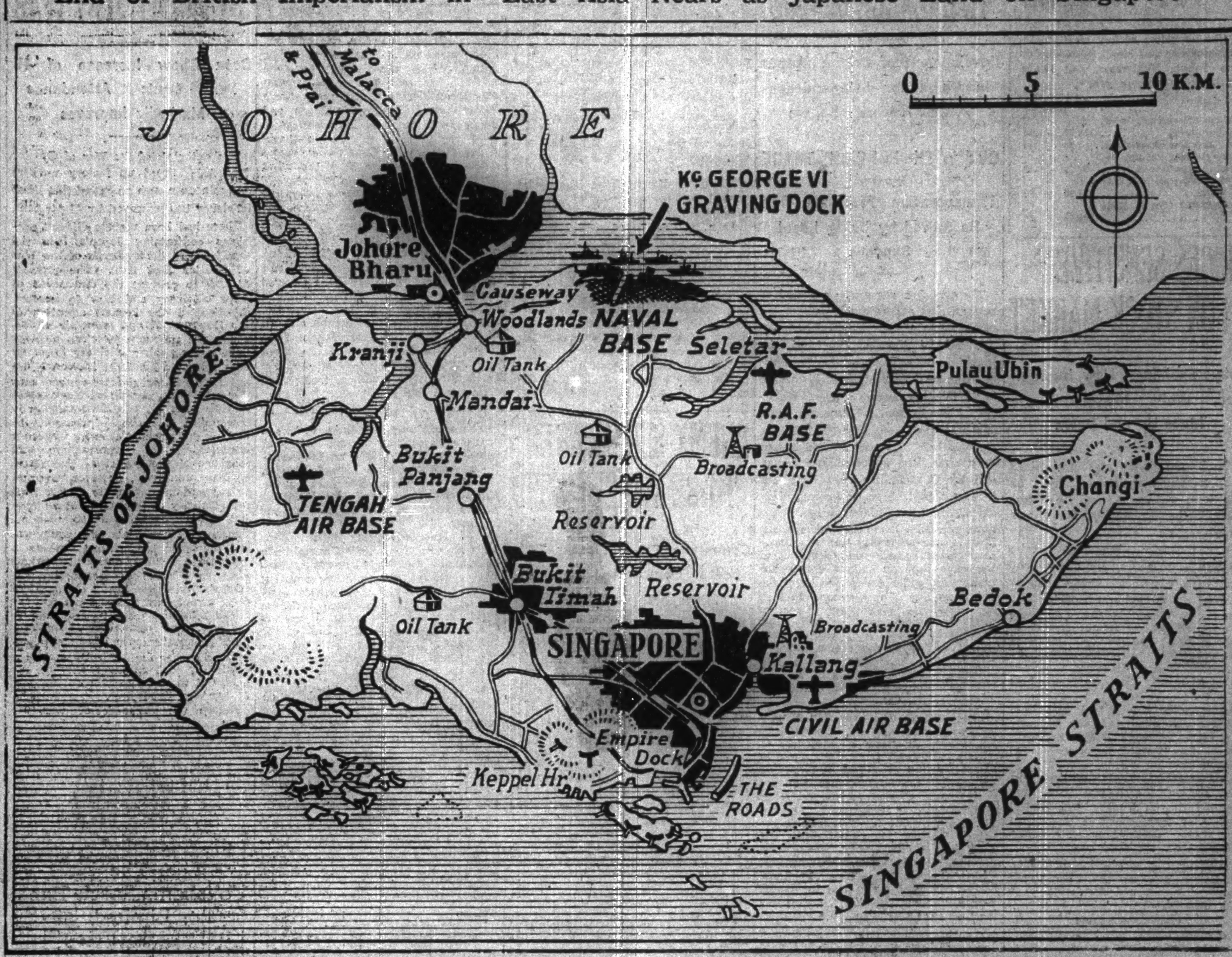
An Indian political leader, indignant at the treatment accorded to his native labor and the purpose for which it was being mobilized, said that all Indian immigrant laborers in Malaya should refuse to work until immediate guarantees were given for better treatment. This voice was raised in protest against the British mobilization of Indian labor for the industrial interests of Malaya.

In the autumn of 1939, immediately following the outbreak of the war in Europe, labor strikes occurred in all parts of the Malay Peninsula. These labor outbreaks were significant as the expression of the Asiatic peoples against being exploted by British Imperialism. Britain, in sight of a war with Japan, was obliged to dispatch there mechanized and other troops to quell the labor insurgents.

The unscrupulous measures to which the British were driven at the time meant their last ditch action in defense of the interests they had vested in the Peninsula. The issue of such British exertion, however, was never in doubt for long. The edifice Britain had erected over the Straits Settlements was rocked from the foundation when Japan declared war against the United States and Britain in the cause of the construction of a New Order. The freedom which the people of Malaya failed to attain has been won by Japanese arms for them. When the last of the British forces took flight by the causeway across the Johore channel, Malaya hailed the first fight of the day which brought her freedom from British rule.

The Malay Peninsula, with its natural wealth and industrious people, must easily and logically find its own niche in the New Order that is proposed for East Asia. There may yet be time before the British will yield the last of their citadels in East Asia. But the Japanese have always held that there is no fort but can be reduced by human ingenuity and exertion. The outcome of the battle of Singapore is thus predetermined.

End of British Imperialism in East Asia Nears as Japanese Land on Singapore



Singapore Island, on which stand the metropolis of Singapore and the famed $400,000,000 fortifications protecting it, became the center of world attention today as Japanese troops successfully crossed the Johore Strait and landed on its shores.

The carrying of the fight to the island of Singapore and the neighboring island of Pulau Ubin heralds the imminent fall of the key post of British imperialism in East Asia and presages the emancipation of the millions in that region who have been enslaved for centuries.

How soon the city itself will fall can be gauged from the fact that the island is 27 miles long by 14 miles wide, and has a gently undulating terrain of which no point is more than 500 feet in elevation. The original jungle growth has long been cleared in favor of rubber plantations and vegetable gardens which offer no hindrance to military advance. No geographical barriers now stand in the way of the march of the Japanese armies.

ARTISTIC BEAUTY IN SHADOWS ANALYZED FROM MANY ANGLES

Harmony Characterizes Daily Life of Japanese and Matches Refined Sensibilities of People

By JUNICHIRO TANIZAKI

Junichiro Tanizaki, a member of the recently established Teikoku Geijutsu-in (Academy of Arts and Literature), is recognizedly one of the most outstanding novelists of the day. Out of his numerous works may be mentioned: Genji Monogatari Gendaiyaku (Tale of Genji Told in Contemporary Japanese), Shunkinsho (Story of Shunkin), Momoku Monogatari (Story Told by a Blind Woman), Chijin no Ai (An Idiot's Love), etc.

From Contemporary Japan,
January issue, 1942

Part I

One of the questions which arise, or is almost certain to arise, in the minds of Japanese who would have their houses built giving full expression to their concepts of artistic arrangements and consonant with their refined sensibilities, is how to achieve harmony between rooms designed and upholstered in native style and essentially foreign fixtures such as electricity, gas and water supply.

All these things might be scorned or ignored by those who follow the cult of tea, the tribe which might as lief seek quaint pleasures in rural solitude and indulge in fancies under thatched roofs. But those who have to live in urban society and provide decent living conditions for their families could never leave out of account provisions for heating, lighting, or sanitation, all essentials of life in its modern and generally accepted sense of the term, no matter whatever their predilections or fancies might be as to forms and traditions that the country has jealously guarded. So those who would accept or admit into their house planning, contrivances inseparably woven with the present-day standard of living, impose on themselves assiduous studies of details such as might escape some other minds.

For instance, they would never install a telephone in their houses without asking themselves the question where it might be best concealed, under the staircase, in a corner of a corridor, or somewhere as or less obtrusive. These people would never think of taking in an electric line through the garden except underground, or permitting an electric switch to be fixed anywhere but within a closet or underneath a shelf placed against a drawing room wall, or suffering an electric cord to lie anywhere except behind a screen.

Varieties of Lamps

It is no doubt to meet such dictates of taste that there are nowadays offered on the market varieties of electric lamps or lamp stands designed to harmonize with the style of Japanese rooms; some after the pattern of paper-shaded stands which used to light bed chambers in olden times; some shaped like paper-enclosed lanterns; and still others modelled after old fashioned candle-stands. I have had electric lamps made from old curiosities like oil lamps and sleeping room lanterns salvaged from second-hand furniture shops.

I have had the most trouble with room-heating arrangements. For of all things which are known by the generic term of stoves, I have found none so shaped as to harmonize with Japanese rooms. The electric heaters which meet with the most general approval are scarcely more agreeable in point of shape or design when admitted into Japanese style rooms. It occurred to me once that I might install a heater such as are used in tramcars within the cupboard under the pair of shelves on the wall next to the alcove, but the idea was dropped when it was felt how unnatural it would be to feel the cold of winter without the sight of a fire, and when it was seen how it precluded the pleasure of hearthside family gatherings.

After a sustained study of the question, I had built a large fireplace such as is commonly provided in farmhouses and had placed therein a set of electric coils. The device proved a fair success, though rather expensive for power consumption, but was found convenient enough for preparation of hot water and effective for heating the room. Trouble next was found with regard to the bathroom and the privy. A certain restaurant manager who is known for his lavish thoughts on art and design throughout his establishment, in providing the bathrooms for his guests, has shown consistent preference for wood to the exclusion of tiles from the tub or the floor around it. He was aware that tiles would have been by far preferable from the economic or practical point of view.

Appears Objectionable

But tiles, with all their glaring gloss, would appear quite objectionable when native woodwork is used for the ceiling, pillars and wainscoting. They are less glaring when the room is new and its woodwork fresh, but when time has seasoned the woodwork and brought out grain effects on its face, the glossy white of tiles stands out in incongruity and discord like a piece of bamboo fastened onto a wood tree.

Now as for privies, I must say that I am moved to a keen sense of appreciation of Japanese architecture whenever I am shown at a monastery in Kyoto or in Nara a privy, old-fashioned, darksome and always cleanly kept. Much has been said of the quiet and suavity of tea-rooms, but more should be noted of the nerve soothing atmosphere of privies as developed by ancient native architecture. They are invariably placed apart from the main building in the shadow of moss-covered plants or trees of sweet scented verdure and reached by a corridor.

Delightful Feature

The subdued light admitted into the place and reflected on the paper screening the window provides an atmosphere agreeably conducive to meditation which is satisfying. Or, when the window there is open, one may look out on the garden around the place and seek whatever pleasure the trees or the landscape offer. There one is placed within walls of woodwork marked by pleasurable grain effects and in sight of the blue sky or of green foliage. The whole pleasurable effect would be impossible but for the twilight enveloping the place and the silence that so pervades it that even a tiny mosquito cannot buzz without causing disturbance.

A further delightful feature is found in privies in the Kanto part of the country, where a long narrow window is found close along the floor. Through this window which is for the purpose of sweeping out dust, one may listen to the raindrops dripping down from eaves or trees to spatter against the foot of a stone lantern post or to sink into the mossy carpet laid over a stepping stone in the garden. Nowhere do I listen to chirping insects or singing birds with a more poignant sense of appreciation; nowhere do I contemplate scenes of moonlit nights with a deeper measure of feeling. I have always found it so at all the seasons of the year.

Typical Conceptions

I have a feeling that haiku poets of our country must have been inspired with numberless themes for composition when they were in such privies. In some sense, therefore, privies represent the most typical conceptions of Japanese architecture. It is hardly a surprise that our forefathers, who overlooked artistic values in few things and often hallowed them with an unerring poetic instinct should have bestowed thoughts on what otherwise would be the most filthy part of any house, and turned it into a place associable with artistic sentiments. If anything is to be said against it, being placed separate from the house itself, it is not without inconvenience for one just aroused from a slumber.

On cold winter nights one may find the passage hardly pleasant or immune from the danger of catching cold. But as a Japanese writer has observed, "satisfaction of artistic sense is found in the cold," and this is especially applicable to the privy, if it is to be felt fully agreeable. There the air should be at the same temperature as outside. In water closets at hostelries of Western style one finds the places heated in winter, but I never can approve of that artificial atmosphere or relish the sense of being inside it.

There is an increasing mode of modelling electric lamps on paper-screened chamber lanterns of old Japanese style. This fashion is an outcome of the general appreciation of qualities of our native paper, its softness and warmth. We are renewing our sentiment or attachment to our paper which has for some time been suffered to pass to the limbo. The paper-screened lamps now on the market are a proof of the general re-

(Continued on Page 3)

Queen Victoria on British Rule in the East

The Helplessness of a Sovereign in the Dreadful Disaster in Manipur

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

When the dissolving British Empire is represented, as it so often is by its apologists, as a kingdom of justice and righteousness which deserves to endure for ever, it is plain that a wholesome scepticism is called for. We quoted the other day the testimony of an experienced traveler, Miss Bird, and a veteran administrator, Sir Frank Swettenham, declaring that not seldom the character and conduct of the British officials sent to deal with alien elements in remote places left much to be desired. Today we propose to call another witness to whose opinion the most determined Empire builder cannot refuse to listen. He may not have heard of Miss Bird; he may not have heard of Sir F. Swettenham. But it is improbable that he never heard of Queen Victoria.

An event took place toward the end of Queen Victoria's life which profoundly saddened her. She was then over 70, and the whole affair threw into a fierce light the utter helplessness of a British Sovereign before a powerful Minister. The Queen was permitted to veto the abolition of tail-coats for naval evening uniform: she was allowed to delay for five years a peerage for a painter: she was powerless to save the life of a prince. And she sorrowfully said in successive message to the Secretary for India—"Our Commissioners are not of the right kind: . . . bumptious and not understanding how to deal with these people." . . . "I fear there must have been great ignorance and imprudence." "I fear bad advice was given from Calcutta. We never had any quarrel with them before." (Letters of Queen Victoria, 3rd Series, Vol. II pp. 20, 21, 23,). A Memorandum by Her Majesty put the matter more at length:

Dreadful Thing

"The disaster in Manipur is a dreadful thing . . . Our dealings in India should be dictated by straight-forwardness, kindness and firmness, or we cannot succeed. This disaster is most unfortunate and the effect may be very serious in other parts of India . . . There is no doubt, from what the Queen hears from many sides, that the natives (though they are very loyal to the Queen-Empress and Royal Family) have no affection for the English rule, which is one of fear and not of love, and this will not answer for a conquered nation." This is plain language, and the Queen adds a suggestion that one of the Royal Family ought to be constantly in India to encourage good feeling, in a way that could not be done by others, "and certainly not people like many of those who are now in Indian employment."

The Manipur affair was just another instance of British arrogance and meddlesomeness. It arose in a palace intrigue which resulted in the expulsion of the "protected" Indian ruler, and his replacement by a relative. This was a purely domestic affair. Manipur, a small hill-state near Assam, was not British territory, nor were its rulers and people British subjects. They were "protected," which in fact simply meant that they had not the protection of English law, although they crossed British desires at their peril. They were not subject to English jurisdiction or English law.

'Commissioner' Sent

According to the practice of a century, the English could depose the Sovereign—as they had deposed the Guicowar of Baroda for poisoning the British Resident—possibly they might send him into exile: but it would be startling to treat him as a criminal when by their own account he owed no obedience to their laws. As it was, the Indian Viceroy sent a "Commissioner" (one Quinton) to inquire into things. This foolish man took it upon himself to seize the Manipur Second Prince in open Conference—a treacherous step, for a Durbar or Conference implies safety for its participants. The consequence was an attack by the Manipur Army on him and his escort. Seven of them, including the presumptuous Commissioner (Quinton) himself, were killed.

Then the British sent three converging columns to the spot; they met with no resistance, and captured this Prince-Vizier and the new Maharaja whom he had installed.

Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy of India, had the Prince publicly strangled before a vast crowd of his countrymen.

Timid Bureaucrat

Landsdowne, though a great landed proprietor, was a thin-blooded and timid bureaucrat. His principal activities in the future were (as Conservative Leader) to yield timorously to Mr. George's attack on the House of Lords, thus making a party caucus the absolute dictators of England—and to plead, during the war of 1914, that England should sue for peace to Germany. Whether it was his timidity or his hard bureaucratic temper that made him pitiless we may never know: nor does it matter. We are not concerned now with him, but with his Queen.

Victoria saw through him. "There seems to me to be a wish on the Indian Government's part to blame Mr. Quinton exclusively, whereas people here think blame is attached to the former." (Letters, p. 27). "It is a most unfortunate business, and great and fatal errors were committed by those who had to carry but the policy decided on. . ." (p. 34). The Cabinet met in London and concurred with Her Majesty. For six months (September, 1890—March, 1891) Manipur had been quiet

(Continued on Page 3)

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

HAIKAITEI KURAKU NO SHI

(Death of Haikaitei Kuraku)

(1941)

By ISAMU YOSHII

Part II

Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi may be called a human drama of the type that is preoccupied with aspects of life. It is a description of the pure feeling of the artists' world based upon the theme that the most precious thing in life consists, indeed, in rising above the vexatious mundane trivialities which are seen by the naked eye—of that spiritual truth, in short, which is capable of a far clearer perception precisely after it has lost its eyesight or its common sense. A sentiment of intimacy pervades the play, with Koshin in the leading role. Also, Kuraku is dealt with at the same time as the hero behind the scenes (he does not appear at all on the stage), while information regarding him is conveyed by suggestions, and the climax is built up through the use of coincidences and premonitions. Moreover, though the plot of the drama is simple and there is very little action, its theme borders on the realistic.

* * *

The author, Isamu Yoshii, was born in 1886 in the city of Tokyo. His grandfather, Tomozane Yoshii, was associated with Takamori Saigo, Toshimichi Okubo and other distinguished leaders of the Meiji Restoration. He holds the title of Count.

Leaving Waseda University—where he was majoring in literature and political science—in the middle of his college career, Yoshii pursued the art of letters and entered the Shinshi-sha late in 1896. He first wrote tanka and waka verses, which brought him public recognition. In 1909, he joined a group of literary dilettantes who were engaged in the issuance of the magazine Subaru, after which he also undertook the writing of plays. Thus, while rising to eminence as a poet of the Myojo school, he also participated in the Modern Theater movement which was then developing, and in which he took an active part from the latter years of the Meiji era to the beginning of the Taisho era. He continued afresh his writing of tanka verses, plays and stories until the end of the latter period.

His work is tinged with the decadent dilettantism of his times, displaying a bent for the "art for art's sake" principle. But his distinctive qualities lie in the simplicity, the purity, the lyrical pattern of his style. These characteristics are above all strongly exhibited in his tanka verses. Thus, in 1910, he published a volume of poetry, Sake Hogai (The Banquet) which is simple and straightforward, and in which he follows his own predilections by singing the decadent sentiments associated with the demimonde, thereby creating his own original poetic state.

Poems of Love

He has since written a number of verses in this vein, including Kino Made (Up to Yesterday), kata-koi (Unrequited Love), Ada-nasake, Kurokami-shu (Black Hair: A Collection), Miren (Lingering Attachment), Gion Kashu (Gion: A Collection of Poems), Tokyo Koto Shu (Tokyo's Demimonde: A Collection), as well as poems composed in the narrative style, such as Ren'ai Shohin (Love Sketches) and Suisoki (Impression at a Waterside Cottage). The greater part of all these works are poems celebrating love and wine.

Thus, this playwright is preeminent as a poet, too. In the field of drama his maiden effort, Gogo Sanji (Three P.M.), was published in the magazine Subaru in 1909. This is an excellent work characterized by symbols and meditations, and one notes here the influence of Maeterlinck's plays. He followed this with the writing of Asakusa Kannon-do (The Asakusa Kannon Temple) during the same year and of the lyrical play Kawachiya Yohei and Yumesuke to So to (Yumesuke and the Priest) in 1910. Later these pieces were brought together and issued in a single volume entitled Gogo Sanji, 1911. This collection represents the mystical propensities peculiar to the early period of his career.

During the subsequent—the Taisho—era, however, he gradually developed a change toward the realistic and wrote numerous plays of this type, chief among which is the Kuraku-mono series mentioned in the foregoing review. In other words, his principal works of this period are kyo-geinin (1914) Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi (1914), Buraikan (The Vagabond), 1914, and Koshin to Enba (1920).

The characteristic features of his entire work throughout these two periods consist in the simplicity of his plots and the exuberance of a romantic spirit communicated through some sort of suggestions. All of the plays mentioned above, moreover, are his principal works possessing these qualities, of which Gogo Sanji, Kawachiya Yohei, Kyo-geinin and Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi are the outstanding examples.

Besides these individual pieces he has to his credit a number of other volumes of collections of plays including—in addition to Gogo Sanji mentioned above—Yoru (Night), Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi, Asa no Ha Shu (Leaves of Hemp: A Collection), Kyogeinin, Dokuro-mai (Skeleton Dance), Ikiryo, (The Wraith), and Sakazuki (Sake-Cup).—(K.B.S.)

The End

THE FORCE OF TAO

The mightiest manifestations of active force flow solely from Tao.

* * *

Tao in itself is vague, impalpable—how impalpable, how vague! Yet within it there is Substance. How profound, how obscure! Yet within it there is a vital Principle. This Principle is the Quintessence of Reality, and out of it comes Truth.

From of old until now, its name has never passed away. It watches over the beginning of all things.

How do I know this about the beginning of things? Through Tao.